

## THE HEALTH BOARD ACTS

Yesterday's meeting of the Board of Health was attended by President Raymond, members Cooper, Dole, Winston and Emerson, and Executive Officer Pratt. Outside of the discussion on smallpox, little else was done except to pass on routine matters.

The board voted an increase of the salary of C. Charlock, registrar of births, deaths and general statistics, from \$100 to \$125 a month. Mr. Winston and Dr. Emerson stated that although they were both opposed to increase in salaries, yet in the case of Mr. Charlock they agreed that he was justly entitled to a raise, as he has been a steady, faithful worker for a long period during which he has been engaged.

The proposal of the Parker ranch on Hawaii to supply cattle at Kawaiahae, 550 pounds each at 7 cents per pound, weights taken the day previous to shipment, on the hoof, was thoroughly discussed. The ranch proposed to supply between eighty and ninety head per month at the rate named. The general average per head would come to about \$25. Mr. Pratt moved as a committee to investigate the proposal.

Attorney S. F. Chillingworth, who represented the Oahu Lumber Company in its claim against the board for lumber, supplied the board with papers just prior to the plague last year, appeared at the office, almost breathless from his haste to do two things at once, or within the space of fifteen minutes. He said the lumber company would agree to take all the lumber back if the board would pay \$200. Mr. Dole said that the board was liable for an amount in the premises, as the lumber had not been destroyed in the interests of health, but had been used for building purposes. The executive officer was appointed to make an appraisal of the lumber and render an estimate at the next meeting of the board.

Mr. Winston reported that he had conferred with Wilder's Steamship Company relative to the alleged non-arrival of goods consigned to the Loper Settlement and the treatment of cattle carried from Kawaiahae to Kalaupapa. He said that the company had reported that they had used ordinary care in landing cattle and transferring freight. Dr. Pratt suggested that if "ordinary care" meant dropping packages from eight to ten feet into the hold of a vessel, that company would be true. To a certain extent the statements made by the steamship company to Mr. Winston carried with them the proviso that if the health authorities did not like their methods they could look elsewhere to have the service done.

The question was again brought up of having a steamer for the sole use of the Board of Health. It was pointed out that the investment of a large sum of money in a steamer would in reality save the Board of Health about \$250 a month. The board pays the Wilder company about \$300 a month at present. The members were of the opinion that the investment of a steamer by the board would greatly improve the service, and that was the principal thing desired. The board has several times suffered losses by the service of the Wilder company, but had to grin and bear it. Mr. Pratt moved that the application of government physician Dr. James Maloney, of South Kona, for the vacant district of North Kona, be included with that of South Kona, was favorably considered by the board. Mr. Pratt moved that after look after the sick in both districts.

The question of granting permits to certain residents of Nuuanu Valley to establish pig pens on their premises was again considered. Dr. Pratt said that in one or two instances the establishment of such pens would certainly contaminate Nuuanu stream, no matter how well they constructed their pens. Dr. Pratt asked that President Raymond be added to the committee of investigation, which was granted.

Rev. W. K. Azbill made application to the board for the loan of David Naaholewa, one of the sanitary officers of the department, to seek out the town residences of Japanese women who were guilty of malpractice. The members of the board grew wrathful over the request, and President Raymond said that it was a matter of the honor of the board, and that none of its members or employees were ready to become detectives for outsiders, no matter what cause was represented. Mr. Dole said it seemed to him that when a citizen asked for public information of the department it should be given him, but when he asks that officers of the department should be detectives and work under his authority, it was going beyond all reason, and he moved that the request be denied. The board voted with him.

Professor A. M. Smith, of Oahu College, asked the board to allow the conditions at the college laundry to remain as they were until new laundry could be built. Dr. Pratt reported that the present laundry had been condemned by former Sanitary Officer Henderson as insanitary. There is a building about forty-five feet in length, with a gratifying roof in the middle. The water runs down the middle of the ground and remained there. Near this structure is another used for domestic purposes, and a third for laundry. It was only about eight feet distant, and both were about 250 feet from the president's house.

Dr. Cooper stated that if such conditions existed the place should be reported as a common nuisance, and should be corrected at once. The trustees should dig cesspools. Upon motion of Dr. Cooper the laundry was condemned, and notice will be served upon the college people to have the nuisance abated.

A letter notified from Kalaupapa to have his bay mare restored to him, which he said had been taken in by Superintendent Reynolds as an estray. He then of the horse he thought about \$12 worth, and the matter was referred to Mr. Reynolds.

Mr. Winston stated that he had been requested to ask that measures be taken so that the laundry of the Kalaupapa could be brought ashore and sent to the Quarantine where it could be placed in the hot and steam sterilizers before being landed by the Sanitary Laundry Company. He stated

ed that Dr. Cooper was willing to have the laundry done ashore providing that every precaution was taken to have the clothing subjected to a thorough renovation by means of the fumigating machinery on the wharf. Upon motion of Mr. Dole the request was granted.

Mr. Winston also brought up a matter of which there have been rumors for several months, to the effect that the Board of Health has been paying \$2.50 to have its horses shod, while the Public Works Department only paid \$1.50 for the same work. He stated that a prominent horse-shoer had called his attention to the fact that his work had never been called for. This work, Dr. Pratt stated that \$2.50 a horse had been paid up to April 1 for shoeing, but that since that date it had been brought down to \$2. The reason for this higher price was that the board's horses were always in use, and when one cast a shoe the animal had to take precedence in the horse-shoer's shop so that the horse could be made fit for work again. The Public Works Department has extra horses and when for lack of shoes one was laid up another was substituted. Bids will hereafter be called for on this work.

## MINISTER CONGER IN HONOLULU.

E. H. CONGER, United States Minister to China, together with his wife, Miss Conger, and his daughter, Miss Conger, arrived in Honolulu from the Orient, and were interviewed by a representative of the Advertiser at the Moana Hotel last night.

The entire party are enjoying the best of health and spirits, a beautiful Oriental winter having completely restored them from the effects of the horrors which they experienced during the terrible two months of the siege of Peking.

"No; I am not returning to the United States permanently," said Mr. Conger. "I am simply away on a leave of absence, which is taken on my own suggestion, allowing me sixty days in the United States. I have been in China three years, and have undergone a severe and steady strain, as can well be imagined, during the troubles that have kept China in an upheaval for the past year. The question of indemnities that is now confronting China and the Powers is going to take a long time and be tedious detail, and I felt that I could not stand the strain, so am taking the trip to the home country for rest and recuperation. I shall return to China within three months, feeling much more able and inclined to take up the matter of negotiations of the new treaties."

"Do I expect to become Governor of Iowa? No; I shall not; I have been invited to be a candidate, but there are a number of good candidates in the field, and one of them will be Governor, not I. Of course, if the people should nominate and elect me, I should have to accept, but I have no aspirations in that direction, and have expressed my desire that no steps shall be taken towards bringing a sum of money in the matter."

Upon being asked what the outlook appears to be as regards the threatened war between Russia and Japan, Minister Conger said that there is very little danger of such a culmination. "It looked very much like war for a time," said he, "especially the week previous to the time we left, when we sailed on the 4th, the war had practically been averted, and all the difficulties that would occasion active hostilities between the two nations had been settled. Russia had withdrawn the objectionable measures concerning Manchuria, under stress of the protests from other Powers and the recent attitude of Japan, that being the main basis of the threatened trouble, its removal practically meant peace; at least, the acute developments in the situation have relaxed and I take it that the danger of war between Russia and Japan is over."

"No; I cannot say that Russia understood or delayed the peace negotiations of the combined Powers with China at any time, nor did Germany, though both countries had their individual differences and peculiar difficulties to settle. Owing to the peculiar situation in which we were placed, arrangements were naturally slow, the eleven Ministers each with individual ideas, and after they found agreement on any question that arose, there were the eleven different Governments behind the eleven Ministers, each with its demands and peculiar attitudes. The question of settlement, to Russia, was probably of more consequence than it was to the other nations, because of the intermingling of her interests with those of China; she has her railroad running down into Chinese Territory, has her naval port in China and has large intermingled commercial interests that make the question one of great importance to her. At the present time, however, the principal question of the indemnities due from China to the Powers has been settled and agreed to, and that means a great deal, though it cannot be considered the end of the trouble until it terminates in such a way as will give entire satisfaction to the numerous Governments concerned."

"The subject that is under consideration now is that of the methods of assessment to satisfy the indemnities that have been agreed upon. This will occupy the minds of the Ministers for some time to come."

"As to the final outcome I cannot say; it is impossible to speculate; one can only wait developments. It will be one way or the other. There will be peace and satisfaction all around, or else there will be trouble that will stir the whole world. It all depends upon the indemnities. If when the Powers have estimated the expense of the trouble and put in their several demands, the amount is such that China can pay it, then trouble will be averted; but should the amount be too great for China to pay, territory will be seized to satisfy the indemnities agreed upon—probably Russia, which is most concerned, acting first; and when one nation begins seizing territory they will all do the same thing, which will mean struggle, war, and eventually the destruction of the empire. Such a state of affairs would mean incalculable loss of life, and complications would arise that would make a mockery of the whole situation for years. The settling of territory would not be accomplished without hard struggles, and there would be rebellions in the provinces and internal revolutions throughout China. Whether this alternative, or the peaceful termination of the trouble will result one can only guess; for it all depends

upon the developments to follow the settlement of the indemnity question. My guess is that in some way and somehow there will be a settlement of the difficulties."

"In case the situation resolves itself into a struggle for territory, Russia will probably come out with more gain than any other nation, obviously because of her proximity and her intermingling of interests."

"As to the commercial outlook, at present business in the North of China is paralyzed, and it is hindered and much interfered with in the south. It is impossible to go inland for more than twenty miles with safety, and for that reason neither the native merchants nor the syndicates can do any active business. The commercial future depends also upon the developments; if it all terminates peacefully, it is reasonable to expect a great impetus to business and a stimulation of commerce. If a peaceful settlement is not reached, the commercial situation will be as it now is, and much worse."

When Minister Conger was asked about his experiences during the siege of Peking, he said that he preferred not to talk about them. "I have been thoroughly gone over by the newspapers," said he, "and what I might say would furnish but little enlightenment. All descriptions fall short of describing the situation; I can only say that it is a great marvel and past all understanding that any one could have survived during the siege. The legation was alive today. It is impossible to understand how it was that we were not massacred. Any one who understands the situation must marvel, for it was indeed a miracle."

Mrs. Conger, Miss Conger and Miss Pierce, all of whom experienced the horrors of the siege, preferred to speak but little of the terrible weeks within the legation walls. Mrs. Conger said that their only salvation, during the long two months, amid the unspeakable terrors of the situation, was work. Of this she had plenty. "You know we were without food, and I was very busy during the time, and we had to make bags which were filled with sand and used to stop the bullets and other missiles—and they were no common sand-bags either; we had to utilize the finest kind of silk hangings, our own dresses and skirts, and anything else we could get hold of. We were very busy during the whole time, and I think it saved us from much suffering. There were about 150 women, and we had two sewing machines in the place. How we did work, and how the boxes did fire and threaten outside! It seemed every time that they made an attempt to break in, and we were all ready. 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# HE WENT THE PACE

Soldier Wolfson is  
Up for Gross  
Cheat.

## ALEX HAGAN'S BRASS RING

Henry Kekaula Robs a Till in  
Broad Daylight and is  
Easily Caught.

After a season of wine suppers, buggy-riding and general high-rolling, the gay career of W. Wolfson, enlisted man of the Sixth Artillery, quartered at Camp McKinley, has come to an abrupt end.

Yesterday Wolfson was arrested on a charge of gross cheat and is now in jail. A few days ago the man purchased from W. S. Withers of the Honolulu Stock-yards a horse, buggy and harness valued at \$475. He represented that he had money in Bishop's Bank and induced Withers to accept a check drawn on that institution.

When Withers presented the check he was told that it was worthless, as Wolfson had no account with the bank. Withers caused a warrant for Wolfson's arrest to be issued and the arrest followed.

The rapid pace at which Wolfson has been going of late has caused much comment among his comrades in camp. He gave them to understand that he was in receipt of money from his home in Indiana.

Wolfson is known to have paid another soldier to do his detail at the post.

According to reports from Camp McKinley, there is more trouble in store for the fellow in addition to the buggy affair. He is said to have forged Lieut. Hancock's name on seven checks amounting to \$375. Yesterday Bishop's Bank informed Lieut. Hancock that his account was \$300 overdrawn and investigation brought to light the seven checks of which Lieut. Hancock had no knowledge.

### A NEW GRAFT.

A graft new to Honolulu is being worked or rather was being worked until brought to the attention of the police.

Yesterday morning two white men approached Mrs. M. A. Kuliola, a native woman, and offered to sell her a ring which they claimed to be good for \$5. The woman bought the ring and soon discovered that it was made of brass. She told the police about the swindle and pointed out one of the men, who was arrested. His name is Alexander Hagan and he is held on a charge of gross cheat. His associate, John Doe, is being assiduously searched for.

### EMPTIED A TILL.

Henry Kekaula distinguished himself yesterday by a robbery which breaks the record for nerve.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon he entered a Chinaman's store on Nuuanu street and finding no one about proceeded to empty the till of \$7. The proprietor suddenly appeared upon the scene, whereupon Kekaula displayed a lively interest in the price of a lamp in the store.

"Never you mind lamp," said the Pak. "What you got in your hand?"

"Nothing," replied Kekaula, as he closed his fist more tightly over the secreted silver.

"You show me," demanded the Celestial.

Kekaula didn't stop to reply but bolted out of the store in the direction of St. Louis College, hotly pursued by a mob of Chinamen. He ran fast but his pursuers overhauled him and he was taken in charge by an officer who happened to be near at hand.

### THE USUAL GRIST.

Other arrests made yesterday were: Yoshida, Sing, Joe Dore, common nuisance; Hao, Violation Board of Health regulations; J. W. Ray, drunkenness; R. E. Rogers, W. Coghill, Hooakaaka, Kuluaka, drunkenness; Julia, investigation; Sam Kalyawa, disobedience to parents.

The cases disposed of in the Police Court yesterday were: V. J. Fageros, assault and battery on N. Breham, April 15; Tung Chow, larceny, second degree, \$100; Wong Lee, gambling, \$15 and costs; Kuyama, Kakagawa, Hirai, Tushima, Kallara, gambling, \$10 and costs; Wm. Keola, driving a dray at a faster pace than a walk, \$2 and costs; Shimaka, Sing High, common nuisance, \$10 and costs; Ah Chee, common nuisance, \$10 and costs; Tanaka, common nuisance, \$10 and costs; Ah Lung, gambling, \$15 and costs; Yee Sing, permitting gambling, \$10 and costs; Ah You, truancy, \$10 and costs; charged; Kihl, drunkenness, \$10 and costs; Joe Dore, common nuisance, \$10 and costs; Kuyama, Nakagawa, Hirai, Tushima, Kallara, disturbing quiet of night, \$2 and costs.

The construction work on the Hawaiian Commercial Sugar Company's big tunnel at Wailuku has come to a standstill, owing to the workmen having quit. The men are dissatisfied with Superintendent Wadsworth, and they claim to be losing money on their contract. They refuse to go to work until an agreement can be reached on the differences of the two sides. It is stated that Manager Lewis hopes to reach an early settlement. The tunnel has now reached a length of 550 feet.

The first step towards an Army reduction is the order that the new cavalry regiments are to have only eighty men to the troop, instead of the regulation 100 men.

Pottery and relics from eight prehistoric Puelia cities have been presented to the Field Columbian Museum. It is known as the Watson collection and is a very rare one.

President Ashley of Albion College will resign.

# THE CALF NEEDS IT OFTEN.



## Rheumatism

Two Bottles Make a Complete Cure.

Perhaps your rheumatism is not bad enough to confine you to the bed; yet your muscles and bones ache every time a storm approaches, making you generally miserable. We can bring you positive and prompt relief.

Mrs. Isabella Menzies, of Gisborne, New Zealand, sends this letter and her photograph:



"I took a hard cold which resulted in a severe attack of rheumatism. I tried all kinds of remedies without relief. Then I tried

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

I was not disappointed, for after taking only two bottles the rheumatism all left me and I was cured. I want to do everything I can to make known what a wonderful medicine your Sarsaparilla is for those suffering the severe pains of rheumatism."

To make a quick cure, take Ayer's Pills with the Sarsaparilla. They make the liver active, cure biliousness and constipation.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

## If the use of one of our registers

Add to your daily profits during a year (30 working days) the sum of  
Five cents, it will pay 7½ per cent annually;  
Ten cents, it will pay 15 per cent annually;  
Fifteen cents, it will pay 22½ per cent annually;  
Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually;  
Thirty cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually;  
Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually.  
Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to at least investigate our registers?

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.,  
DAYTON, OHIO.  
F. T. P. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

### WHO SAMUEL BYRNES IS.

The writer is glad to take the hand of Mr. Samuel Byrnes and give it a hearty squeeze. That we are parted for the moment by ten thousand miles of sea-water doesn't count. May you live right along and prosper, Mr. Byrnes.

In this grumbling old world, more full of aches and pains than an American watermelon is of black seeds, it is jolly to hear a man sing out, "I am first class every way; and as for my health it couldn't be better."

This is great, especially when we understand what went before it. For several years Mr. Byrnes was in bad form. Dyspepsia it was, and a very nasty variety of that abominable complaint. He got but little sleep—so he writes—and was in pain most of the time. He called in the doctors, one after another, and asked them what he was to do.

They agreed on the main point, and they were right. Indigestion, liver disorder and the nerve troubles which are thrown in as make-weights—the doctors said these things once got rid of, our friend would be all right.

And they did their best to bring it to pass—these worthy men. They gave him drugs—the same, no doubt, that have been so often and so vainly given.

"After the doctors gave me up," says Mr. Byrnes, "I tried everything I could think of, or others recommended to me. At first I felt sure I would come upon something helpful, but I never did until somebody told me about Mother Siegel's Syrup. Even after reading what was printed in books and papers, as to the merits of this preparation, I still shook my head.

"Not likely to be any better than the rest," I said; "the chances are all against it." For you see, my heart was as you may say, down in my shoes, and I was not in a mood to take hope from any testimony that could be produced.

"All the same, I began taking the Syrup; I don't know why. The good effect was almost immediate. I stopped eating my food and commenced to feel stronger and better. Without troubling you with the story of how I got on step by step, I will merely say that the medicine seemed to build me up and put me together bit by bit until I was sound and well as any man wants to be.

"I have lived here, sixty-one years and many people in this neighborhood know what I have said to be true, and were as much astonished at my recovery as I was myself. I am now seventy-one years of age and hale and hearty. For this wonderful blessing I thank God and Mother Siegel's Syrup.

"As the reader looks at my signature and says, 'Who is Samuel Byrnes?' I present him my compliments and reply that if we ever meet I shall be glad to tell him by word of mouth much more than I have written, and to testify all day long for the remedy that made me the man I am." Samuel Byrnes, Lemon Grove, Penrith, N. S. W., September 1st, 1898.

The two bridal mansions in process of being built for the Gebbards and Stokes have been sold before completion, both couples having separated.

Do not leave your home on a journey without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is almost certain to be needed and cannot be procured while you are on board the cars or steamship. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

### THOMAS P. SPENCER.

The Veteran Hawaiian Printer and  
Writer Passes Away.

Thomas P. Spencer, one of the veteran printers of Honolulu, died at his home near Liliha street on Monday afternoon after an illness lasting several months. As one of the oldest printers in this City, Mr. Spencer has worked under almost every publisher and in every newspaper and printing establishment here. For many years he was connected with the Advertiser as the foreman of the job room. The paper at that time was under the control of Walter Murray Gibson. Subsequently he was in the office while Mr. Hayselden had charge. He worked for the late Robert Grieve, Foreman and printer, he was always considered a good workman. After giving up active work at the case, he wrote for the Ku-o-ka and other Hawaiian papers. He was a half-caste and was a bright man. He wrote principally in the Hawaiian language and his articles always found ready use. In the days when the Elele, the Holomua and Ke Leo o Ka Lahui were published he was one of the writers for them.

"Tom" Spencer, as he was familiarly known among his associates, had a host of friends at all times during his career and he will be missed by them. He was 43 years old at the time of his death and a widow and four children are left to mourn him.

### SPORTING NOTES.

Waldo J. Does the Fastest Work So  
Far This Season.

The Young Men's Christian Association baseballers will meet this evening at 7:30 o'clock at the association hall for the purpose of forming two teams.

The Honolulu Athletic Club will hold a meeting in the Drillshed next Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock for the purpose of electing trustees.

J. B. Wilson, late of Hilo, left for San Francisco yesterday. He is going into the business of stock raising on his Nevada ranch. Incidentally, he will endeavor to breed some good race-horses. He has two really bred mares on his ranch and has just purchased a stallion, a famous English one.

Wilson owns 4,500 acres of land in Nevada, and is negotiating for the purchase of 5,000 acres more. His address will be Austin, Nevada.

Waldo J. worked out four heats yesterday in 2:40, 2:23, 2:21½ and 2:24. The last heat but one is the fastest made on the local track this year.

Violin worked with Waldo J. the last two heats. She has plenty of speed, but seems to be more inclined to run than walk before.

Tom Ryder worked a mile in 2:23, coming down the stretch in 1:25.

Watson and Indra galloped.

### ELLEFORD'S COMING.

Stock Company to Open at the  
Orpheum.

The Orpheum is once more to open its doors as an entertainment provider. This time the burden of the management will fall upon the shoulders of a local hui consisting of three or four of the younger business men of the community, who are convinced that there is money in a popular-priced attraction at the Orpheum, providing the entertainment is thoroughly good and the business end of it properly attended to.

The new attempt to reopen the theater will take the shape of a stock company, to change plays at least twice a week, playing popular comedies and dramas that are new to the Islands and using their own special scenery. Negotiations have been concluded with the Elleford Company, a well-known stock organization from California who have been playing together on the Coast for many years. According to press notices, the Ellefords have been invariably successful this past season in breaking the records in almost every town visited. The company's, at all accounts, evenly balanced and includes many clever people. Mr. Elleford pledges himself to bring down every member as they have played together for several seasons, thus insuring consistent performances. The full program of plays will come down later, but the opening play will probably be "Que Vadis," to be presented with special scenery. At popular prices a good season should be ensured. The engagement will open immediately after the closing of the Stanton Opera Company, early in May.

### Julian Ralph's Theory.

Julian Ralph explains the philosophy of the latest gorgeous pageant in London by remarking that the English people are so suffocated and chilled by fog and depressing climatic conditions that they hunger for relief in color and movement. That is why they have the most gorgeous array in Europe; that is why they drink more than any two nations on earth; that is why they wear more red in the streets and keep up their medieval pageants longer than their neighbors, and are the greatest patrons of the theater, the most ardent lovers of pantomime and ballet on the earth.

General Cassius M. Clay, who wishes to give his fortune to his divorced child, will brook no interference and has barricaded himself in his Kentucky mansion, threatening to shoot any one who tries to enter.

## NEWS OF THE WATER FRONT.

(Thursday Daily.)

### Those Who Departed.

The following is a complete list of those who departed for San Francisco on the Mariposa yesterday: Miss Alexander, A. S. Armuth, Walter Adams, E. H. Austin and children, Mrs. E. Bailey, John Bright, E. J. B. Benjamin, Mrs. C. S. Barney, Mr. Buneman, J. A. Buck, C. H. Bigelow and wife, Dr. Carmichael, Mrs. C. Craudock and daughter, Miss A. Campbell, Miss A. Campbell, Mrs. A. A. Campbell and children, Mrs. Carver, Miss C. Cummins, Miss E. Cummins, Miss Christol, Mrs. H. E. Cooke, W. R. Douglas and wife, Miss B. I. Dennison, Dennison children, George P. Dennison, H. Darling, wife and children; Miss L. Eager, J. F. Fennell and son, Mrs. Faye, Miss Faye and children; G. F. Fanning, Mrs. C. J. Fennell and daughter, Miss E. Gunn, Mrs. C. A. Graham and children, Miss Graydon, Dr. C. A. Glover, T. J. Hart and wife, Mrs. Hyde and daughter, T. Hughes and wife, G. U. Hild, N. Haskell, J. F. Humburg, C. Hedemann, Miss Hayland, N. D. Hodge, Otto Isenbergs, wife and two children; Mr. Johnson, W. A. Johnson, Mrs. Kincaid, Miss Lindsay, Mrs. T. Long and daughter, J. Moore and wife, Mr. S. Monarrat, Miss Menzies, E. E. McKinnis, Colonel Albus and wife, William Morris, F. H. Nielsen, L. G. Neville, A. McNally, P. J. Owens, Miss Preston, Mrs. Richard, C. H. Ramsay, Mrs. Richards, Miss Smith, Chris. Sutton, H. H. Stromberger, W. Schenk, D. W. Stevens, H. B. Sawyer, H. R. Strimburger, Mrs. Tirm, B. S. Van Slyke, Miss Vittette, J. R. Wilson and wife, John Warkhouse, H. B. Wisard, W. H. Ward, W. H. Whitney, A. L. Young.

Waterfronters are feeling considerable anxiety as to the whereabouts of the transport Arab. According to reports brought by the Arzie, the Arab sailed from San Francisco on the last instant bound for Honolulu. Her crew were to call at this port. The transport has either, for some mysterious reason, disobeyed orders and gone on to Manila direct, or she has met with some accident.

Dr. Carmichael received the alohas of a large crowd of friends upon his departure on the Mariposa yesterday. He has had about two years' service in Honolulu with the United States Marine Hospital, and goes to San Francisco, where he will report to the department for orders. Mrs. Carmichael will not leave Honolulu until a later date.

Mrs. James Campbell, Miss Abigail Campbell and Miss Alice Campbell were given an ovation upon the departure of the steamer Mariposa yesterday afternoon. Prince David was present with the Quintet Club, which played upon the upper deck near where

the Campbells and their host of friends stood. The party goes to the Matland and Europe for an extended tour.

When the whistles began their long blasts yesterday afternoon complimentary to Superintendent George P. Dennison, of the Oahu Railway Company, who left for the Coast on the Mariposa, Camarinos, the fruiterer, was at his country place, at Kalihi. The blasts awoke him from sleep and he rushed to his horse and buggy, and hastily dressing, jumped into the rig and drove like mad toward town. When he reached the depot he stopped his perspiring animal in the yard and excitedly inquired what the trouble was, and then heard for the first time that the railroad company was giving its superintendent a blow-off. Camarinos said it was all very touching.

### BARBOUR LATHROPE.

Time Was When He and Swellom  
Were Far Apart.

Extract from a San Francisco letter: "Who gave you the idea in Honolulu that Barb Lathrop was the real thing in society, a patrician of the Vere de Vere class? Why, long before Barb was 'Barbour Lathrop,' he was a small reporter on the Chronicle, and the only glimpse of society he had was in the Bohemian Club. Barb pushed the pencil, passed the can and got credit at the tailor's like the rest of them. Then a sister had the luck to marry a millionaire, the millionaire had the bad luck to die, then the sister died, and then Barb, who had moved to Chicago, got some money and blossomed out as a social swell. His cards read: 'Barbour Lathrop, New York City,' but Gotham knows very little of him. He is only a Ward McAllister when away from home."

Eighteen, twenty, twenty-five years ago the young men of New York who could not carry lighted cigars or cigarettes on the elevated roads and surface lines learned of General Benjamin F. Butler how to enjoy a dry smoke, recalls Victor Smith. Butler was known by sight to more people in the United States than any other man, and it was a diversion to see him sitting in a public conveyance with his frog eyes closed and a monster cigar rammed down between his gums and cheek until only half an inch protruded from the corner of his mouth. Such a smoke would last him all day. While he did not originate the "dry smoke," the example he set encouraged it until it grew into a fad. Today we seldom see a man enjoying it.

Colonels Harr and Clous are the leading candidates for the vacancy to be left by the retirement of Judge Advocate General Lieber, which will be on May 21.



# THE DUPES OF WILCOX

The following state for what the Independent Home Rule-Republican-Any-Old-Thing party believe will be the substitute nominees for heads of Territorial Departments, was agreed upon last night, though subject to further revision. There is the name of but one white man on it, Arthur M. Brown, and he is an alternate choice.

- Superintendent of Public Works.....H. DeFries
- Surveyor General.....Robert Boyd
- Superintendent of Public Instruction.....J. M. Poepoe
- Attorney General.....J. K. Kaula or J. M. Kaula
- Treasurer.....W. H. Wright
- Auditor.....Geo. Smith
- High Sheriff.....Arthur Brown or S. K. Pua
- Land Agent.....
- Com. of Agriculture.....
- President Board of Health.....Charles Wilcox

While they were about it the non-descript party leaders made up their minds that they might as well have a Governor too, so the Legislature will be asked to pass a resolution requesting President McKinley to remove Mr. Dole and appoint D. K. Kalaialani in his place. The Home Rule party under their new name have no doubt that the President will jump at the chance.

An effort is being made by the remnants of the Sewall faction to induce the Home Rule party to join the party on a plan of division of the spoils. Wilcox is in favor of this, of course. He says the words prefixed to Republican in the title of his party mean nothing—they can be dropped at any time. As for himself he will go back to Washington as a straight Republican and nothing else. He wants fusion before he leaves and the Sewall remnant are quite ready for it. "Anything to down the missionaries."

Senator Wm. White refuses to go into this game. He points out that the natives, as Home Rule, can have their own way here and compel, by their numbers, both the old parties to treat with them. If they become Republicans they will have to submit to National Committee Sewall, the man who raised the Stars and Stripes on Annexation day and who, as United States Minister, always worked for annexation. In that case the Hawaiians will have to take what he gives them and that will only be the crumbs from the Republican table. White says that the Home Rule party is right as they were. They commanded the situation. As Republicans they must submit to the Party organization; and if the National Committee orders them to support Dole or turn down the Queen or do anything like that they must obey or lose their standing and influence at Washington. White thinks it would be suicide to go with Wilcox, who has so often led his people over the fall.

Another Home Rule puts the matter this way: "If we go into the Republican party and join hands with Sewall what becomes of us when he makes his campaign for money among the planters. Last year he went to them for \$50,000 to help re-elect McKinley and he got the money, but only on conditions. One proviso was that the Republicans should not nominate A. V. Gear for the Territorial Senate. Sewall agreed to this and Gear was turned down. There was also the understanding that the Sewall Republicans should not fight Dole in the Legislature, and you see the result. Now if we come into the organization of which Sewall is head, he will have to make another bargain for money when the time comes. Then the planters will say: 'You turn down the natives and we will help you.' Then Sewall will turn us down and get all the concessions on the tree. We can't handle any money or control any offices in the Republican party but we can do both in the Home Rule party."

Under the head of Political Suicide, Mr. Teesta's paper, the Independent, has the following:

Deleate Wilcox succeeded last night in persuading a number of Hawaiian leaders to call themselves in the future the "Independent Home Rule Republican Party." Does Mr. Wilcox believe for a moment that the Harbor and River Commission, which sent him here, will be satisfied with this very doubtful surrender of the Hawaiians to the Republican party in the States? He knows better, and he must understand that the Republicans here will send a delegate to the next national convention, and utterly ignore the new party with the many names of Mr. Wilcox.

As an independent party the Hawaiians will receive recognition in Washington and hold the balance of power here. As an Independent Home Rule Republican party, they will simply make fools of themselves. The representatives of the people, who were induced by Wilcox to accept the new name for their political organization will soon find out that they will meet scorn here and laughter from the Mainland. Mr. Wilcox has attempted to commit political suicide again, and it is a pity that the distinguished Hawaiians at last night's meeting didn't give him a chance to escape out his obvious intention of obliterating himself from the "Wilcox way" which gains its light substance from Judge Humphreys. No, he wanted to talk. Mr. Wilcox has been able heretofore to avoid any hole in which he fell. During his checkered political career, but we think that he has tried the game once too often, and that if he went before the masses tomorrow with his "Independent" tag he would be regarded as the chief of "housebores." In the meantime we hope he will make all the dough he can from "Colonel Mazuma," who is now in Washington.

Senator Kaula and Representatives Emmelhuth and Makekau were interviewed last night upon the subject of the Home Rule party's new name. They are at variance in their opinions. Senator Kaula has faith in the promoter of the plan, and hence in the plan itself. Representative Makekau is doubtful, and has no faith in the leaders of the party.

and Mr. Emmelhuth is undoubtedly skeptical, the movement evidently appearing to him an amusing adventure. "I do not know what it means exactly," said Mr. Kaula, "but I have faith in Mr. Wilcox. Mr. Wilcox is in a position to judge, for he has had the opportunity. If it is so, as he says, that there are two great parties in Washington who have the sole control, and that nothing can be done without joining with one of them, it seems like he must be right. He says that he went to the Democrats and they asked him what the people of Hawaii wanted; he told them that they wanted Statehood, and they said, 'We cannot help you, for we are in the minority. You had better go to the Republican party; they are in the majority and they can help you.' Then Mr. Wilcox went to the Republicans, and they said if we would simply add the word 'Republican' to our name they would help us, and would make Hawaii a State. I do not know, but if this is so, I think it is right to add that word. I have the faith in Mr. Wilcox to think that it is true. It is either to drown us or to succeed, and we must take that risk. I have the faith in Mr. Wilcox to think it will succeed. As I said, I don't see the point, but if Mr. Wilcox says it is the way to do, I believe we ought to do it."

Mr. Makekau said that he was not at the meeting when the name was changed. "I see what Wilcox is driving at," said he, "but I have no faith in the leaders of the Home Rule party. It might be a blind to rope in the natives, and to get them into the Republican party before they know it. It may be that it is such a scheme, and that the Republican leaders are fooling Mr. Wilcox. I have absolutely no faith in those leaders, and so I would be very doubtful of any such plan, because it might be one of their schemes to destroy the Home Rule party by affiliating it with the Republican party. I do not say this is true, but it might be, and I do not see any other point in the movement. I know what Mr. Wilcox is driving at, as I said, but I have no faith."

Representative Emmelhuth said that he knew very little about the matter, as he had not had time to inform himself or to think about it. "But," said he, "as I understand it, this changing of the name of the Home Rule party is with the object of attaining Statehood, through affiliating with the party in majority in Congress. I don't know how Mr. Wilcox figures this out, but if he counts on making a State of the Territory simply through a name, he will find himself mistaken. With the record made by the party up to the present time, it would not help them in this matter to ally themselves with any party. I don't think coalition at this time will assist the Home Rule element in any degree to obtain Statehood, if that is their purpose. There must be coupled with the proposition for coalition, a record by the Home Rule party up to, if not above, the average showing of legislative work accomplished by legislators of the party they propose to affiliate with, in the Legislatures of the Mainland. This must be done to put them on a level with the party they wish to affiliate with, and to give them standing. A record must be made by the Home Rule party in legislative work before we can expect to have the question of Statehood even considered, much less acted upon. I am totally ignorant of the motives of the action taken in changing the name, and am not informed as to the policy of recent movements; for this reason I am not inclined to discuss the question, but I will say in regard to the diplomacy of the movement, if there is thought to be diplomacy in it, that if we had used a little more diplomacy at home we would have been in a much better situation as far as the future is concerned. Furthermore, if the Home Rule party think to acquire Statehood through merely tacking the word 'Republican' to their name, they will find out that it will require something more than a mere party alliance, or expression of party alliance, to accomplish that. The Home Rule party will find out also that they will be judged, not by the name they bear, but by the work they accomplish."

## ITCHING PILES.

From the Melbourne Age.  
Ever have any irritation of the skin? There are many forms of it, any of them bad enough to tax your patience. Hemorrhoid, a plague of the night; no rest for the sufferer from that complaint. Eczema, too; hives don't sound dangerous, but they cause much misery to those unfortunate enough to be troubled with them. Doan's Ointment is "A wonder" for any such trouble. Any troublesome irritation of the skin can't resist its healing, soothing influence. Lots of Honolulu people know this now.  
Mr. H. Ryall, of No. 11, Grosvenor St., South Yarra, is a very old resident of Melbourne. He states:  
For some considerable time I have been a sufferer from that annoying complaint known as irritating piles. At times the irritation was very annoying, especially at night, and in the warm weather. I applied some of Doan's Ointment which I had obtained and I am pleased to say that it gave me the desired relief from this annoying disease.  
Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin: Eczema, piles, hives, insect bites, sores, chilblains, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective. Very frequently two or three boxes have made a complete cure of chronic cases that have not yielded to other remedies for years.  
Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

# SLOW DAY IN COURT

(From Wednesday's daily.)

The case of the Territory vs. Oka-kichi was argued yesterday afternoon before the second judge of the First Circuit Court. The Japanese was charged with assault and battery with a weapon imminently dangerous to life.

J. W. Cathart, Deputy Attorney, assisted by Andrews, Peters and Andrade prosecuted the case, and F. M. Brooks appeared for the defendant.

The jury were as follows: Joseph Lightfoot, Thomas R. Moorman, Fred H. Damon, Isaac Adams, Chas. Bon, Fred. W. Wood, Albert Trask, Arthur Coyne, Mills W. Parkhurst, James J. McDonald, Joseph H. Lichtig and Fred S. Lyman, Jr.

After being out a half hour the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

## COURT NOTES.

The defendant in the case of Honolulu Stock-yards Company, Limited, vs. W. C. Achi has filed a demurrer, through his attorneys, Achi, Johnson and D. H. Kaula, to plaintiff's complaint on the ground that said complaint was not accompanied with a bill of particulars according to the rules of court in such cases made and provided.

In the action for damages brought by David Kaelepono vs. K. L. Kael, the defendant, by his attorneys, Andrews, Peters and Andrade, yesterday filed an answer to plaintiff's complaint, denying each and every allegation contained in such complaint and demanding dismissal with costs.

## SUMMONS RETURNED.

Return of summons was yesterday made as follows:

In the case of Joseph D. Atherton vs. Wahawa Sugar Company, showing service upon the defendant through its president, D. A. Nichols.

In re Honolulu Stock-yards Company, Limited, vs. W. C. Achi, showing service upon the defendant.

In the case of the Territory vs. Oka-kichi, wherein subpoenas were issued for Yano, Murato and Nishimura, showing service upon Yano and Murato, and that due and diligent search resulted in failure to find Nishimura.

In re Lai Young vs. Sophie Kohuole Wiley et al., showing service upon the defendants Sophie Kohuole Wiley and Chun Kin Fong.

In the case of L. Ah Pau vs. Wong Kwai and Wong Hong Yuen, showing service upon defendants Wong Kwai and Wong Hong Yuen.

## PROBATE.

Enoch Johnson, administrator for the estate of S. Kalaikoli, deceased, yesterday filed an inventory of said estate, showing an entry of money received from J. A. Maroon, the amount being \$245.50, less a deduction of \$38, paid to said administrator by the order of the deceased, and not entered in the pass book of the deceased.

The final accounts of Lawrence H. Dee, an administrator in the estate of J. C. Riddon, together with petition for allowance, final distribution and discharge, were filed yesterday, the administrator charging himself with \$2,233.80 and asking to be allowed \$1,377.75, leaving a balance to the credit of the estate of \$856.

An order of court was issued appointing Friday, May 31, at 10 o'clock a. m., as the time for the hearing of such petition and accounts.

## ADMITTED TO THE BAR.

Henry Mose Kanho, a native of Hawaii, aged 35 years, yesterday filed a petition in the First Circuit Court praying for an examination upon his qualifications to practice law, and if found qualified that he may be licensed to practice law in the District Courts of the Territory, and before the Circuit Judges at chambers on appeal.

Robert Puuki, a native of Hawaii aged 35, filed a like petition.

Both were examined and admitted, and upon taking the oath licenses were issued to them.

Both Kanho and Puuki are members of the Legislature, the former having acquired considerable fame as a contrary voter upon every motion and measure before the House.

## PODMORE EXCUSSED FROM GRAND JURY.

Judge Estea yesterday excused J. H. Podmore from further service on the Federal Grand Jury for the rest of the term, it appearing that his citizenship was doubtful. The question of this juror's citizenship was the point raised in the pleas of abatement filed by the clients of Attorney Lewis Andrews in their charge of illegal organization against the Grand Jury, which pleas were argued Tuesday.

In his opinion on the case, United States Attorney Baird cited instances where it was held that Grand Jurors were not illegally organized even though half of the jurors were discovered to be non-citizens, where such jurors and the court were ignorant of the fact. Upon these citations it was held that the indictments previously made by the Grand Jury were not invalidated, but Juror Podmore was yesterday excused from further service, the jury being thus reduced to twenty-three.

Immediately after being excused Podmore applied to the United States District Court for naturalization, and was vested with citizenship by process of the court. He is a native of England. W. C. Weedon and A. F. Cooke were witnesses for the applicant.

## PAIN'S FRIENDS AT LUNCH.

"How about those free-lunch legislators—are they still coming?" was a question put yesterday to Honolulu's famous old victualler, H. J. Nolte.

"There are no free lunch legislators," was the reply. "All their bills are paid."

"Who pays them?"

"Well, sometimes Prendergast comes after the tickets and sometimes Moorman, but I always get my money."

"Do you know who gives the money to them?"

"No, I don't," was Mr. Nolte's reply. "Not long ago Prendergast came in and made a big row because the legislators were eating too much. Some of them had eaten forty cents' fifty cents' and even sixty cents' worth at a meal. Prendergast—or maybe it was Moorman, I don't remember—said the limit for a legislator was twenty-five cents. They took all the bills and averaged them up so no one man would seem to have eaten more than another."

"Did the average look like thirty cents?"

Nolte didn't remember.

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COPTIC	MAY 28	GALIC	MAY 28
AMERICA MARU	JUNE 5	HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 7
PEKING	JUNE 13	CHINA	JUNE 15
DORIC	JUNE 21	NIPPON MARU	JUNE 23
HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 29	PERU	JULY 2
CHINA	JULY 6	COPTIC	JULY 8
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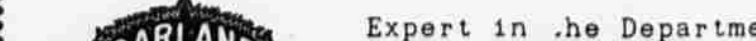
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THE WILCOX MASQUERADE.

After looking over the field and hearing all that was said, Wilcox did not make an open office with a faction of the local Republican party. The Home Rulers simply would not have it. So with the facile readiness to twist and turn which marks the nature of that shifty democracy, Wilcox established a hybrid body called the Independent Home Rule Republican party, with a platform of non-interference with the regular Republican organization here. Its avowed object was and is to be a Home Rule party in Hawaii for revenue and a Republican party at Washington for spoils.

In his speech Wilcox made it plain that he cared nothing at all for the public welfare. That if the Democracy were in power at Washington he would have advised an alliance with that party. His whole desire was to stand in for the time being with those who had favors to give and to desert them in case of their election from power. He did not try to conceal this motive. His side plea was one of expediency. "Let us call ourselves Republican and McKinley will remove Dole," he will give us Statehood; we shall get appropriations; but we shall not have to abandon any of our cherished principles, but may be as hostile to the white Republicans of Hawaii as we please." That, in a nutshell, is the platform of the Independent Home Rule Republican party, and it is about as absurd and futile a platform as was ever built.

The seven Hawaiians at Tuesday night's meeting who did not put faith in Wilcox's pledges were sensible men. They remembered him of old. Time was when Wilcox promised the King automatic power, began a revolution from a gas tank, failed and then threw the legal responsibility upon the King himself. Again he came out for annexation, pleading with the Hawaiians to come with him and then deserted the cause, using arguments to justify himself which showed that his previous arguments had been false. He promised the ex-Queen and her party restoration by force and merely got himself and them into jail. Last year he promised, if elected to Congress, to get Dole out and great appropriations. In Dole is still Governor and the Delegate from Hawaii got no appropriation bills through. Instead he won the contempt of Congress by his treatment of the college bill and became a mere nonentity, just as Congressman Hill lately described him. Yet he comes back with more promises, Dole's removal and Statehood being among them. No wonder that discerning Hawaiians, like the seven who voted against his absurd scheme, put no faith in such a man.

Wilcox's new party, with its double-faced platform, will simply make it impossible for him to regain his earlier standing at Washington. It subjects him to ridicule. His naive confession of intended humbug is already en-route to the capital and will not fail of effect. He will return there as a branded time-server and spoliage-seeker, no more a Republican now than he was an annexationist in 1893. As for removing Dole, he might as well try to remove the Territorial capital; and as for Statehood, probably neither he nor any one of his age who heard him speak on Tuesday night will live to see it. It took Utah over forty years to acquire Statehood; New Mexico began seeking it in 1850 and Arizona in 1893 and the boon is still withheld. Is there a Hawaiian so dumb as to imagine that with such a demonstration as we have, and after the representatives of the party in the Legislature assembled, have taken so much trouble to prove their childish incapacity, Hawaii will be erected into a State and given, mayhap, a chance to decide Presidential elections? If so he is the veriest dupe of demagogues or of his own imagination.

We set it down here for Hawaiian voters to read a year hence or ten years hence, namely, that the Independent Home Rule Republican party will cut no figure at Washington and will win no trophies; and that the vital positions of Congress towards these islands will be determined by the business interests of the United States and of Hawaii and not by a lot of masquerading Royalists who think that the American government can be fooled into taking poor meat because it happens to be labeled lamb.

The legislative friends of the Tramway company should rise to a question of privilege and demand the limit made at Nott's for a statesman's lunch. It appears that the admirers of Mr. Pain have hearty appetites and while in the careless enjoyment of a Nott bill of fare are tempted to incur epileptic risks. Some of them lately got into the habit of refusing stew or corned beef and calling for ham and eggs, fried steak and other costly tidbits. When Pain's friend Prendergast came to pay the weekly bills he was horror-stricken—the Solons had eaten more than a mule car could earn in one trip and the English bondholders might resent the contrast. Thereupon the rule was made compelling a legislator who expected to have his lunch bills paid to keep his appetite within the two bit limit. Such a rule is, of course, a rank insult to a statesman and we are prepared to see some self-respecting publicist rise in the Legislature today and offer a resolution of censure.

On some accounts we are glad that the Home Rulers are making such an exhibition of themselves. There were people here and on the Mainland who honestly believed that a hardy—old—undiscovered hardship—was done the old Republican party which the forcible change made at Nott's for a statesman's lunch of government was made in 1893. But the past six months must have opened the eyes of every observer as to what Royalist ascendancy meant to good government. With people like those now in the Legislature and at the head of the Home Rule party, invested with full administrative responsibility here, the country would have gone to the dogs in a year. Read the state of the Home Rulers, watch Wilcox, think of a Governor Kalaupokalani, and then see the justification of what was done eight years ago.

The Federal Experiment Station here is about to clear fifty acres of land and try some of its own seeds. The results will be watched with interest by all farmers, the Experiment Station saving them money, time and trouble in finding out what can be raised on this soil to the best advantage.

LAND FOR SETTLERS.

Elsewhere Allan Herbert calls attention to the fact that, within four months, a 50-year lease of an immense tract of arable land on Oahu will expire. This land rents for three cents an acre, and during the half century of the leasehold, it has contributed little or nothing to the well-being of Hawaii. Cattle have grazed upon it, eating away a good part of the original forest; but the advantages gained have been chiefly private and in no sense commensurate with the potential value of the tract.

Mr. Herbert estimates the area at about 15,000 acres, nearly half of which he believes should be reforested. The remainder, something less than 8,000 acres, he holds to be the most desirable place for homesteads now or soon to be available. The soil is deep and rich with water not far from the surface; the railroad passes through it, the sea-bathing is better than that at Waikiki; the scenery is impressive; the climate equable and soothing. What better place for hundreds of thirty homes like those at Wahiawa, a place where small farmers can raise poultry, eggs, fruit and vegetables for this growing and eager market; a center of civilization; the kind of a place, in short, which represents the basic qualities of American life better than any other.

Very likely the tract will be wanted for a sugar plantation, for cane of extraordinary value grows upon one corner of it, but we submit that this country just now needs the small proprietor far more than it does the big corporation. We have corporations enough in the domain of agriculture—perhaps a few corporations too many. But the farmer, especially the American farmer, is conspicuously scarce and it is time to give him a chance and an incentive.

Will not the Government open the tract to which Mr. Herbert refers to the actual homesteaders who must be an American citizen, giving him a chance to drive his stake permanently into the soil? It could do nothing, so far as the disposal of land is concerned, of more advantage to the people of Hawaii.

LEGISLATURE AND STATEHOOD.

Representative Emmelhut spoke sensibly when he pointed out to the Home Rule party that Hawaii's claim upon the dignity of Statehood will not rest upon a party name, which may be put on and off as easily as a coat, but upon the capacity for self-government shown by the people who control our legislation.

We do not agree, of course, that there is a prospect of Statehood until the population has quadrupled and changed in its racial character; but if there were such a prospect it is true, as Mr. Emmelhut says, that the present Legislature would wreck it. It will yet appear that the record of the Legislature, particularly as regards the question of passing laws for public revenue, has been a harder blow to the citizenship of Hawaiians than any influence that has been directly brought against it. Every civilized State looks after the question of revenue first. That is the subject which engages the most thoughtful minds and tests the intellectual capacity of law-makers. But in Hawaii the process is reversed. The only things that have interested the Legislature in a session now nearly at an end are vaccination and taxes on female dogs, cinch bills, corrupt franchises and private jobs. Revenue, beyond propositions to waste it, has not been touched, principally, it is said, so that the noble band of legislators may compel an extra session for the sake of the salaries and the little steals. Then the Revenue bills will be reached as an after-consideration.

Is any Hawaiian credulous enough to think that a people that will submit to be represented in a Legislature by such a band of chattering incapables as is the one which is masquerading in the Government buildings, can make a persuasive appeal for Statehood? If the revelations of the census were not enough to kill the project the history of the first Hawaiian Legislature would do so. It would only be necessary to lay before Congress an exact transcript of Legislative proceedings—the senseless speeches, the childish bills, the immaterial debates, the dawdling methods, the puerile politics, the half-discovered measures, the evidence of utter failure to comprehend the duties of law-making for the common good—only necessary, we say, to acquaint Congress with these things to turn Hawaii's claim of Statehood into a farce or a fool's errand.

Yes, Emmelhut is right. It must be deeds not words, achievements not pretence, honesty not humbug, that will induce Congress, in case Statehood is possible at all, to bestow the great prize.

THE INSURANCE TRUST.

We quite agree with Mr. Macfarlane that the insurance companies doing business here, should be brought to the attention of District Attorney Baird and made to toe the anti-trust mark after the fashion of the old plumbing combine. If there ever was a trust—despotic, indifferent to public welfare and anxious, through a perfect union of interests, to make its business pay preposterous dividends—it is the insurance trust of Hawaii.

Insurance ought to be one of the cheapest things sold here. We rarely have a fire and for very good reasons. The climate does not permit big fires to be kept up in houses; there are no fires in stores or offices; we do not use grates or furnaces or steam heat; electricity, to a great degree, supplants kerosene; gas being a minus quantity there are no gas explosions; thunder showers are few and far between; the water supply is under heavy pressure and the Fire Department is a good one. Besides, houses in the residential districts are likely to be far enough apart to keep one building, if it burns, from setting fire to another. Why, then, should the cost of insurance be so high? It is more because the insurance combine wills to have it so; and a combine of that sort is contrary to Federal law.

That being the case ample means of relief are in the hands of United States District Attorney Baird and of the Federal Grand Jury.

SMALL POX SAFEGUARDS.

Fear that smallpox may gain a foothold in Hawaii by introduction from some of the States now undergoing the ravages of the disease, caused the Board of Health yesterday to take action to prevent its introduction through the medium of the United States mails. Hereafter all mail matter coming from the United States for quarantine service and of the postal authorities with the Board of Health is assured, and all that remains now is to adjust the minor details by which the process can be accomplished. The Board of Health believes that the postal authorities will pay for the fumigation and disinfecting of mail matter to a certain limit, beyond which the Board of Health will hold itself in no way responsible. The balance of the expense for necessary disinfectants and labor in connection with purifying each piece of mail matter.

President Raymond and Executive Officer Pratt, of the Board of Health, were appointed a committee at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Health to confer with Postmaster Oat and Dr. C. E. Oat, United States quarantine officer, relative to the mails.

Much of yesterday's discussion at the board was upon the subject of smallpox and the means by which the disease is communicated from one part of the country to another, and the board is now thoroughly aroused over the situation, and evinces a disposition to take drastic measures if necessary, to prevent the disease getting a foothold in Honolulu.

At the next meeting of the Board of Health Attorney General E. P. Dole will report upon the power of the board to cause persons landing here to undergo a medical examination. San Francisco to present themselves for daily inspection at the office of a Board of Health physician. It was stated in the meeting that the period of incubation for a case of smallpox to break out in an individual, is fourteen days. For example, if a person left Utah, which is now in the throes of a smallpox epidemic, and arrived in Honolulu ten days afterward, the board believes that that individual should undergo a daily inspection until the full fourteen days have passed, at the end of which time it is believed that all danger of his having smallpox will have gone. Mr. Dole was doubtful whether the board could so regulate quarantine matters when no epidemic is officially announced at the last port of departure.

President Raymond then read the following statistics of smallpox in the States:

LIST OF CASES OF SMALLPOX, HEALTH REPORT, MARCH 22, 1901.

California 1901. 1900. 29 3

Colorado 1,190 33

Idaho 205 10

Idaho Territory 16 75

Iowa 40 39

Kansas 2,236 890

Louisiana 142 2,115

Minnesota 1,981 223

Missouri 134 80

Montana 218 100

Nebraska 671 39

Nevada 4 35

New Mexico 1 4

North Dakota 60 55

Oklahoma Territory 690 55

Oklahoma 438 5

Texas 538 517

Utah 25 350

Washington 4 4

Wyoming 4 4

Total, United States, 11,406 6,749

It was brought out in the discussion that the federal authorities have not the power to treat with the carriers of passengers as the Territory can, and the initiative must come from the latter. Mr. Oat is thoroughly in accord with the Board of Health in the matter of fumigating the mails, and from henceforth until the danger from an epidemic of smallpox dies out, the mails will be from four to six hours late in delivery, as it will take about four hours to disinfect all the letters.

Mr. Oat also stated that measures taken with relation to passengers from San Francisco, and thought that the strongest measures should be used in connection with the steamer passengers, as they were more exposed to conditions which would bring on the disease.

The question of having passengers report once a day to a physician of the board was discussed, but no action was taken. About two o'clock a regulation was enforced whereby persons on hand had to report regularly to Dr. Day, who was then the boarding physician for the Board of Health.

Shipping at the Railway Wharves.

By far the busiest end of the harbor at the present time is the Ewa end. Here is where the railway wharves are situated, a great sugar wharf and the big coal wharf.

There are now twenty-four deep-water vessels in this harbor. Of this number there are ten vessels at the railway wharves; six being at the coal wharf and four at the sugar wharf.

The British bark Antelope, Captain Murray, at the coal wharf, lacks only 30 tons of coal of having discharged her cargo. As soon as she has completed discharging she will take on ballast and sail for Lady Smith, in the Sound, where she will load coal and then go to Kahului for orders. The Antelope made something of a record last Friday in discharging coal. She unloaded 180 tons before noon on that day.

Next to the Antelope, at the coal wharf, lies the British four-masted bark City of Adelaide, discharging coal. Then comes the American ship S. D. Carleton, ready to unload her cargo of coal as soon as cars are put alongside. The American ship Florence is also at the coal wharf, discharging.

The big American ship Henry Villard, at the coal wharf, has finished discharging coal and today will breast over to the sugar wharf, where she will be loaded with sugar for San Francisco. She will get away for the Coast the latter part of next week.

The American four-masted barkentine Omega is discharging her cargo of coal at the coal wharf.

At the sugar wharf are the American bark Olympic, receiving sugar for San Francisco; the American barkentine Encore, discharging coal; the American bark Hesper, discharging coal; and the American bark Mohican, taking on sugar.

An Ohio scientist advocates the creation of a glacier on the top of the San Bernardino mountains to fertilize the desert with rain.

Catarrh

The cause exists in the blood, in which causes inflammation of the mucous membrane.

It is therefore impossible to cure the disease by local applications.

It is positively dangerous to neglect it, because it always affects the stomach and deranges the general health, and is likely to develop into consumption.

Many have been radically and permanently cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cleanses the blood and has a peculiar alterative and tonic effect. H. Long, California Junction, Iowa, writes: "I had catarrh three years, lost my appetite and could not sleep. My head pained me and I felt bad all over. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and now have a good appetite, sleep well, and have no symptoms of catarrh."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. It is better not to put off treatment—buy Hood's today.

Violent and malicious anti-foreign pamphlets are being circulated in the North, one of them being actually printed in Tientsin, under the noses of the provisional government.

The repairs at the palace at Hsian are still going on, the troops there are increasing in numbers, and officials who had gone to Peking on private matters, have been ordered to return to Hsian.

The indemnity to be paid by China has been fixed at 700,000,000 taels, the equivalent of \$200,000,000 sterling.

It is to be paid in fifty annual installments of 14,000,000 taels, or \$2,000,000 sterling, each.

According to a Peking dispatch to the Paris Herald, Monsignor Favier is charged with having looted the house of the former Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs of money and valuables amounting to \$150,000.

The Russian admiralty has decided on an important reinforcement of the Russian warships on the Pacific station. The two new vessels which have just been built in the Finland dockyard are to be sent to Port Arthur.

One of the officers on board an American warship in Nagasaki was attacked by smallpox on the 23d instant, and was conveyed to the local infectious disease hospital. The ship is undergoing quarantine outside the harbor.

Four milk cows in a dairy at Minami-Echigo, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo, were recently attacked by rinderpest. A further spread of the disease being indicated, the keeper of the dairy decided to destroy the infected animals with the remaining twenty cows. On Monday night all the animals were slaughtered and cremated on Wednesday.

The Hsin Wen Pao relates that north of Chang Shai, the capital of Hunan, a sudden end came to a certain family of farmers. One of them had gone to the mountains to gather fuel, and seeing a lot of toadstools mistook them for mushrooms. Basketsful were taken home, and some cooked. Over twenty persons died from the effects.

Not daunted by the experiences of the great makigari at the foot of Fuji last year, members of the Yamanashi Sporting Club have organized a hunting party on a large scale and carried out a hunt at the eastern foot of Kanegatake and Chigatake in Yamanashi prefecture. The hunt commenced at daybreak on the 14th instant, more than a hundred sportsmen taking part in the affair. The prize consisted of a couple of full grown deer. The battue was continued the following day, but no big game was bagged, although three deer made their appearance. Some twenty of the more enthusiastic of the party gave chase to the missing animals, but the result is not yet known.

Despite the strong agitation carried on by the judicial officials with reference to an increase of their emoluments, the Diet has at last disapproved the proposal and expunged the item from the budget. A large number of judges and public procurators have in consequence already sent in their resignations. On Sunday morning, sixty-five judges and public procurators of the Tokyo Chihō Ku Saibansho tendered their resignations en masse. The number comprises all the judicial officers of the Tokyo courts, with the exception of two judges and one procurator. The example will probably be followed by the judicial officials in other parts of the country where the agitation has been going on.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

QUICK RELIEF FROM PAIN.

All who use Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism are delighted with the quick relief from pain which it affords.

Speaking of this Mr. D. N. Sink, of Troy, Ohio, says: "Some time ago I had a severe attack of rheumatism in my arm and shoulder. I tried numerous remedies, but got no relief until I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I have since recommended it to many of my friends, who agree with me that this is the best remedy for muscular rheumatism in the market." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

Superintendent Howell, of the Scranton, Pa., schools, has proposed a plan for instructing the pupils as to the manner in which a president of the United States is elected. The demonstration is to be a practical one. Each school is to constitute a convention, and each pupil is to write an essay giving a history of a presidential campaign from the beginning to the inauguration. After these are completed a platform committee will be appointed in each school to prepare resolutions or declarations of party principles, and each pupil voting for his candidate for president. The election is expected to take place in March. Many advantages are to be had from practice of this kind, and there is no reason why it should be confined to presidential elections.

The Dispensary bill is probably lost for this session, but the way is open to begin a campaign of education which will enable the people, before the next Legislature meets, to make up their minds fairly upon the merits of the proposed change in the liquor laws.

It is stated that the C. E. R. steamer Hallar, while entering Nagasaki harbor, collided with one of the Japanese cruisers. The damage to the Hallar was of a trivial nature.

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. A. DICKER, ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, P. O. Box 18, Honolulu, T. T. King and Bethel Bldg.

W. A. DICKER & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. T.

A. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

J. WEISS & COOKS—Robert Lewers, P. O. Box 18, Honolulu, T. T. King and Bethel Bldg.

J. HUSTACE—Wholesale and Retail Grocer, 212 King St., Tel. 119. Family, plantation and ship stores supplied on short notice. New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other islands faithfully executed.

UNIONIZED SODA WATER WORKS CO., Ltd.—Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts., Honolulu & Co., Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Freight and passengers for all island ports.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, April 18, 1901.

NAME OF STOCK Capital Val Bid Ask.

MERCANTILE

W. A. DICKER & CO. 1,000,000 100 4 5

S. S. Sachs' Dry Goods 80,000 100 100

L. K. King & Co., Ltd. 2,000,000 20 100

STOCK

SWP 5,000,000 20 27 28

Hawaiian Electric Co. 175,000 100 100

New Agricultural Co. 1,000,000 100 100

Ewa Sugar Co. 2,512,750 100 100

Hawaiian Sugar Co. 2,000,000 20 100

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# THE YOUTH CAME BACK

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# THE SENATE AND HOUSE

Interest centered yesterday in the Senate upon the action of that body on the Governor's veto to come up at the afternoon session. From start to finish there was much talk and little was done. The Independent leaders made a strong fight to pass the anti-vaccination bill over the veto, but failed to win the necessary Republican vote to give a two-thirds majority. The vote at the close being a strict party one of 9 to 6.

The veto on the "dog tax bill" was not seriously considered, it being thought that the measure had been already killed by failure to pass the bill over the veto in the House; and it was not learned, until after the vote in the Senate of 11 to 4 in favor of the bill had been recorded, that the matter had been reconsidered in the House and the bill passed there over the veto also.

There was considerable speculation yesterday as to the action of the Senate on the Governor's appointments, which come up today; but nothing definite could be learned beyond the "repeated assurance" that the appointments of E. P. Dole and A. M. Brown would be confirmed.

At the opening of the Senate the clerk read the following communications from the House:

1. That the House declined to concur in the Senate amendments to House Bill No. 44 and on motion of Mr. Brown the Public Health and Education Committee was made a conference committee to confer thereon with a similar committee from the House.

2. That the House had been unable to secure the two-thirds vote to pass the "dog tax bill" over the Governor's veto.

3. That House bill No. 72 had passed third reading on the 17th of April. The bill passed first reading and was set for second reading on next Monday.

4. That House bill No. 74 had passed third reading. The bill was read by title and second reading was set for next Monday.

5. That House bill No. 93 had passed third reading. Set for second reading on next Monday.

Under reports of Standing Committees Mr. Kaluaokalani reported that the following Acts had been presented to Governor Dole for his signature:

1. An Act providing for names of streets, roads and lanes in the district of Honolulu.

2. An Act providing for the numbering of buildings in the district of Honolulu.

3. An Act to provide for the exemption of certain personal property from attachment, execution, distress and forced sale of every nature or description; and repealing an Act entitled, "An Act to facilitate the recovery of debts."

4. An Act relating to the appointment of bailiffs for certain courts in the Territory of Hawaii.

Mr. Baldwin presented from the committee on Education, to whom was referred a petition from North Kohala or the establishment of a school in that district, as follows:

"Your committee on education and health, to whom was referred a petition from sixty-one citizens of the district of North Kohala, Hawaii, have the honor to report that we have had the same under consideration. The petition requests:

"1. That a school be established in North Kohala for the children from alupahua, Puuhue, Kehena, Kahuwa and Kealahou.

"2. That a school be established in North Kohala and Haena for the children of the district of North Kohala, Hawaii, have the honor to report that we have had the same under consideration. The petition requests:

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impracticable. He pointed out that the school agent said that only one of the petitioners lived in the district and was interested. He did not think any one of same mind would accuse the committee of any favoritism in the matter.

Mr. Achi said there were plenty of children in the district and he could not possibly understand the very queer report of the very queer committee. He did not believe by a jug full that the school agent had made an honest and correct report and he thought the matter should be looked into. One school in the district, as had been suggested, would be an absurdity as the district was very large.

The petition and report were at last laid upon the table, on motion of Mr. Baldwin, to be considered with the Appropriation bill.

Mr. White presented the following signed petition asking for an appropriation for the support of the national guard of Hawaii:

"To the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii in Congress assembled: Gentlemen—We, the undersigned citizens and taxpayers of the Island of Maui, Territory of Hawaii, most respectfully petition your honorable bodies, that:

"1. The existence of the First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii, is eminently necessary for the preservation of our homes and the protection of our interests;

"2. The country is now flooded with plantation laborers of very questionable characters, who may be invaluable for the promotion of our chief industries, yet their presence in such large numbers in our midst make us feel that our homes, our families, are almost entirely helpless without the presence of adequate military forces stationed in convenient quarters throughout the Islands;

"We therefore do earnestly pray that your honorable bodies pass sufficient appropriations at the present session of the Territorial Legislature for the proper maintenance of the First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii, and your petitioners will ever pray."

A communication was received from the House at this point announcing that the anti-vaccination bill had received the necessary two-thirds majority and had been passed over the Governor's veto.

Mr. Carter presented the majority report from the Ways and Means Committee on Senate bill No. 31 relating to a license for tailors and dressmakers.

Mr. Russell said that he was opposed to the bill and would vote against the license system on principle. He wished to point out that there were two kinds of taxation, viz., direct and indirect. At this point the speaker went into a long explanation of the terms "direct" and "indirect," as used by political economists since the days of Adam Smith. He further explained how the application of economic laws would lay the burden of taxation upon the poor instead of on the rich. Licensees were a species of indirect taxation and hence to be condemned. The United States Federal tax is indirect, the State tax is direct. The license system is only a sort of tax in the United States in special cases as in dealing with the liquor question. The rich have not paid their share of taxes in Hawaii in the past. If it is the desire of the Senators to further oppress the poor let us all vote for the present license system.

Mr. Carter said that he had heard so often that the poor paid the bulk of the taxes that he had begun to believe it was true. Thus far, however, his investigations led him to oppose such theories as those advanced by Mr. Russell. It was a fact that last year the sugar industry had paid fifty per cent. of all the taxes; but Mr. Russell was not satisfied with this. He wished the plantations to pay not more than ninety per cent., or more, if it could be collected. He did not believe that any one industry should be taxed in this way. We should meet the facts; and our present duty was to go down into our pockets for the taxes to meet the present shortage in our revenues. He wished to point out to Mr. Russell that it was the merchants of Honolulu who are growing against the licensees and not the consumers, as stated.

Mr. Russell said that Mr. Carter had put words into his mouth and he wished to emphatically deny that he was stupid enough to want to tax the sugar industry by itself. He thought the merchants grew on general principles, but that the license system was caused largely by the competition of outside drummers. He wished to deny that the sugar industry had paid its proportion of taxes and in support of this statement he wished to quote from Governor Dole's report that for the last year the plantations had only paid nine-tenths of one per cent., while every consumer pays a tax of forty per cent. to the sugar industry.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. White presented the following majority report from the Judiciary Committee on Senate bills 25 and 35 and in connection therewith, on House bill 93:

Minority report of committee of claims on bills Nos. 25 and 35: Honorable S. E. Kaue, President of the Senate, Territory of Hawaii: Sir—We respectfully submit the following report on Senate Bills 25 and 35:

This bill, No. 25, provides merely for a commission to take evidence and report to the Governor of the Territory upon the claims that may be presented, and it contains no assurance to anyone of any beneficial results if he files his claim.

There is a limit of time within which claims may be filed, but there is no limit of time within which they shall be heard and determined, and all claims must be presented to the commission, or that in case of failure to present a claim within the time limit, it shall be forever barred.

The bill provides for no assurance to the claimants that any thing will be done for their benefit after they have submitted their claims to trial and decision. There is no provision for payment; nor any assurance that any further action will be taken by anyone in the matter, for the report is to be made to the Governor, and may be by him ignored.

If any benefit is to accrue to the claimants in the way of assisting them in repairing their losses, it is not provided for in this bill. A quick decision and early settlement following, even if the award be arbitrarily arrived at, is required in this matter, but this bill practically defers any benefit for a period of two years, or until the next Legislature.

A committee investigation, which is really the effect and purpose of this bill is not what is required, but a court of claims or arbitration, with plenary powers, ought to be constituted, even arbitrarily, if necessary, hear and determine the justice and correctness of the claims, and render a judgment decisive of the amount of loss and provide for its settlement within some definite period.

This bill is not in line with equity and justice, and I recommend that the same be laid on the table and that Senate Bill 35 be substituted and passed.

WILLIAM WHITE, NICHOLAS RUSSELL.

April 18, 1901.

The bills together with the reports were deferred for consideration until next Monday.

Mr. Achi's resolution of yesterday to declare that date the 48th day of the session was laid on the table after considerable discussion.

The Governor's veto of the anti-vaccination bill was then taken up and Mr. Baldwin moved that the veto be sustained.

Mr. Baldwin said that even now we have smallpox all around us. The President of the Board of Health had wisely denied the landing of troops from infected ships and that if vaccination was to be done away with, this, at least, was a poor time for such action.

Mr. J. T. Brown was seriously opposed to the Governor's veto in this case and urged that in the past vaccination had not been carried out without discrimination; favoritism had been practiced in the schools and he had seen discrimination where the white children of a school had been sent home while the native children had been kept and vaccinated, willingly or unwillingly. This should not be; the rich especially had been allowed to escape. There were other things. It had been said that the native race would all be dead within the next fifty years. Such allegations made the natives suspicious. Now in the matter of vaccination the Hawaiians refuse to be ordered to go to a certain physician. In cases physicians have advised the natives to refuse to be vaccinated; these doctors have afterwards been appointed to places by the Board of Health and have then insisted on every native being vaccinated. This was inconsistent.

Mr. C. Brown pointed out that while all white children were vaccinated in early childhood the native children were not. He cited his own case and thought such facts explained the alleged discriminations complained of. He said there was truth in the charge that leprosy in the past had been caused by vaccination and stated that he believed from one-half to two-thirds of the leprosy in Hawaii was due to vaccination as performed in the old times. Since then, however, it was important to point out, as Dr. Russell had stated, that the method of vaccination had completely changed. Vaccine virus was now obtained from the scientific farms of Australia and it was now shipped from there all over the world. By the modern method it was impossible to inoculate anyone with an infectious disease. In a city like Honolulu every child should be vaccinated for smallpox, and he wished to point out that the epidemic of smallpox in 1833 had been imported through a suit of old clothes purchased from a member of the crew of a vessel. The more ignorant natives, the Chinese and the Japanese were, as a rule, opposed to vaccination; but in this instance he believed that the ounce of prevention was worth a pound of cure and he would therefore support the veto of the Governor.

Mr. Kaluaokalani thought that the anti-vaccination bill was a good one. He believed that vaccination should be left to the choice of the people; every freeman should be allowed to do as he wishes. He was in favor of vaccination. Force no man in this matter. Where opinions differ, the majority must rule. The majority of the people want this bill passed. If the people ask for bread shall we give them a stone? If they ask for flesh shall we give them a serpent? Let us follow the doctrine of Christ. If the proposed law does not prove a good one it can be repealed at the next session; but do not throttle it now like the Dispensary bill; for the passage of this bill is demanded by the native people.

Mr. Baldwin said he had canvassed Maui during the campaign and had heard nothing of the vaccination question at any of the native meetings and no one on Maui had yet asked the removal of the present vaccination law.

Mr. Carter quoted the "Outlook" on the capability of the Hawaiians for self-government, and in reply to a question by Mr. White admitted that the Outlook was a missionary newspaper. (Laughter.)

Mr. Kanuha said that none of the newspapers could be believed; and that the Congressional Record was the only publication that could be depended upon for the truth about American affairs.

The ayes and noes were called for and the veto of the Governor was sustained by a strict party vote of 9 Independents to 6 Republicans.

The veto on the dog tax was then taken up and Mr. Baldwin moved that the bill do not pass.

Mr. Russell said that at this point the executive was not properly informed. He did not think the Hawaiian executive was up to the mark on dogs. Now dogs in the city of Constantinople were better than the U. S. odorless excretions for cleaning up a town. Dogs were especially useful in the outer districts of Hawaii for eating up dead dogs, horses and sheep. By doing this they did away with the danger of the source of typhoid fever. No, the executive was not informed on dogs; we wanted all the dogs we could get and we wanted them badly—much worse than the Governor's veto!

The "dog tax bill" was passed over the Governor's veto by a vote of 11 to 6, several of the Republicans voting with the Independents under the belief that the bill had already been killed in the House.

Under suspension of the rules Mr. C. Brown gave notice of a bill relating to the erection and repairing of buildings within the fire limits of Honolulu.

The following additional resolution by the Chamber of Commerce was also read relating to the fire limits of Honolulu:

Honolulu, H. T., April 18, 1901. Honorable S. E. Kaue, President of the Senate, Territory of Hawaii: Dear Sir—I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a resolution passed at a special meeting of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, held on Wednesday, the 17th instant, petitioning the Legislature to extend the fire limits of the city.

The portion of the city suggested by the Board of Fire Underwriters and approved by this chamber, is bounded as follows: By the waterfront, thence along River street to point eighty feet south of Beretania street; thence easterly along a line eighty feet south and parallel with said Beretania street to a point eighty feet easterly of an extension of the easterly line of Richards street; thence southerly along a line eighty feet easterly and parallel with said Richards street to the waterfront, including all the land now or hereafter to be reclaimed within said limit. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JAMES GORDON SPENCER, Secretary.

The resolution with the petition was referred on file to be taken up hereafter.

Senate Bill No. 92, relating to the Kan railway, was read by title and referred.

Mr. Achi gave notice of a new bill regulating the sale of spirituous liquors. Adjourned to 10 a. m. today.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE

The Dog Tax, Anti-Vaccination, County Bill and Electric Wires.

\*\*\*\*\*

Forty-seventh Day—Ninety-nine

Stars introduced; sixteen sent up for Governor's signature.

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The Governor's veto message, held over from Wednesday, was the first business taken up in the House yesterday morning.

The message, vetoing the anti-vaccination bill was read and ordered spread upon the Journal of the House.

An effort to override the gubernatorial veto was promptly made and sustained by a vote of 24-5, the Republicans splitting on the ballot.

The Enrollment Committee reported House bills 41 and 43 relating to the naming and numbering of streets and houses, and also Senate bills 28 and 36 relating to the exemption of personal property from attachment and the appointment of bailiffs; as presented to the Governor for signature.

The Public Health Committee made their report on Beckley's bill relating to "fines for procurers, lessees, etc.," advising that the measure be passed with all speed. The report from the same committee on the bill "prohibiting the handling of consumptives and lepers upon these Islands," also advised the passage of the bill.

The Public Lands Committee recommended the granting of a franchise to the Honolulu Gas Fuel Company.

Hoo's bill relating to the placing of underground electric wires came up for their third reading. Emmeluth had apparently had enough discussion over the matter and kept discreetly on of the way. The bill passed by a large majority, Robertson and Kanuha being the only dissenters. It is generally conceded that McCandless' opposition to the bill resulted in its practically unanimous adoption.

House bill 65, relative to the appointment of a transportation commissioner, passed its second reading.

The House then went into a committee of the whole.

Speaker Akina made a complaint on Tuesday that the gentleman who occupied his chair during these committee meetings had got into the habit of appropriating his pencils. Dickey confessed to the theft, but said that he was immune from arrest, being a member of the House. The pencils have still disappeared, however, and Akina carefully and ostentatiously looked his drawers before leaving yesterday morning.

The county bill then became the order of the day until late in the afternoon.

Emmeluth introduced an amendment to Chapter X, providing that no employee or official could be discharged, reduced or transferred through religious or political differences of belief; also that any officer discharging an employee must first give the written reasons for such discharge to the employee, the said reasons to be filed in the public office.

Makokau, as soon as he could bring his massive intellect to a full understanding of the matter, objected.

Robertson upheld the amendment as a proper protection for civil service.

Dickey, wishing to voice his views on the subject, called Ewaliko to the chair and explained his opinion that the change was intended to keep the country from having a complete change of clerks every election.

Makokau, on finding out that this custom was prevalent in the States, submitted that it was therefore good enough for this Territory, a statement to which Dickey demurred, saying that Hawaii should not attempt to adopt the customs of America and that even now the Territory was better governed than many of the States. These sentiments were vigorously applauded; the amendment finally passing.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House reconvened as a committee of the whole at 1-10, when the question of the county commissioners' and coroner's salaries came up. The salaries of the other officers were provided by the Act to be fixed by the board of county commissioners.

Hoo's, seconded by Aylett, wished to fix all salaries then and there. Emmeluth said that the committee had already spent one evening over attempting to fix the various salaries, without result. Aylett denied that this was the case, adding that the salaries had been fixed by the committee, and that he was surprised not to find them included in the bill.

The district magistrate's fees for marriage and making returns were reduced from \$3 to \$1.

Makokau, the conscientious, had much trouble in understanding the true meaning of the suggested alterations.

The fees for recording town plats, collectable by the register of deeds, were reduced from \$10 for each plat of 100 lots or less, and \$5 for each additional hundred lots, to \$5 and \$2.50, respectively.

Gilliam wanted to raise the price to \$1 a lot, as only rich men would incorporate 100 lots at once. "I think Emmeluth did not think of the matter in this light," added the speaker.

A motion to reconsider the amendment was carried.

Mr. Dickey's inadvertently called Gilliam's plan under, to which the member objected. Gilliam and the chair had a fit over the rule of submitting an amendment to writing. Gilliam, in closing, the chair's decision on account of his having been allowed to withdraw his hands.

Gilliam then asked whether a plat was a whole county, and Robertson wanted to know how many plats went to a lot.

After considerable cross-fire controversy of this "joshing" order, the section was finally amended to read 25 cents a lot for each lot platted.

The section fixing commissioners' and appraisers' fees were stricken out.

The section fixing the jurors' fees at \$2 for each day's attendance, equivalent to provision for the verdict fee of \$1, now in use, but no amendment was made at this point.

Prendergast tried to raise the jurors' fees to \$5, and Representative Gilliam started to give a realistic description of the horrors of sitting on a coroner's jury, but the intervening late hour saved Chairman Dickey's sensitive stomach, and the honorable member desisted, remarking that to serve on such a jury was worth \$5 a day, considering that one usually lost the contents of his stomach at every viewing of the deceased.

Robertson suggested that \$5 was too much to pay for the loss of a two-bit meal.

Gilliam—"You don't have to touch the corpse."

Chairman—"You have to look at it when it is in an advanced state of decomposition."

Gilliam—"I've seen a body six days dead. I don't think that \$5 was too little for me. Why, the fingers were off the body."

Chairman—"Please don't."

In spite of Makokau's apparent enjoyment of such scenes, the motion was at first carried, but on a recount, lost, and the fees still stand at \$2.

A motion to raise jurors' mileage fees to 25 cents, instead of 10 cents, was lost.

Prendergast suggested that the whole bill be now read.

The deferred sections were then taken up.

A section providing that the proceedings of the board of county commissioners, be advertised in the newspapers, was stricken on motion of Prendergast.

Considerable discussion was held over the question of the county surveyor's salary, and finally decided that that official should receive \$7.50 per day for time actually consumed in going to and from work and performing same; also, the regular fees for the surveying of such sections, and other deferred sections being passed or stricken out, the committee closed their session.

The committee then reported that they recommended the county bill to pass with amendments.

The bill was then ordered typewritten and placed on the order of business for today.

Prendergast moved a reconsideration of a vote attempting to override the Governor's veto on the dog bill. The motion was carried and the bill made a law by a vote of 22-4, the Senate having previously gone over the veto.

The bill providing a steam railroad for the districts of North and South Kona, House Bill 85, relating to the sale of lotteries, and House Bill 86, protecting the manufacturers of bottles for aerated waters, etc., were referred to the committee on public lands and internal improvements.

The House was then adjourned. Today, according to strict count, should be the fiftieth day of the session. The clerk, however, has it registered as the forty-eighth, and it is probable that considerable discussion will arise over the matter this morning.

BUSINESS DONE.

Veto of the Governor on the anti-vaccination bill read and passed over—aye 24, nay 5. Dickey, Hoo's, Gilliam, Monsarrat and Wilcox, dissenting.

Committee on public health advised passage of the bills relating to the prosecution of procurers, etc., and the prevention of consumptives and lepers landing on these Islands.

Committee on public lands and improvements recommended the granting of a franchise to the Honolulu Gas and Fuel Company.

A bill relative to the underground placing of electric wires in Honolulu (third reading). Passed, 27-2.

House Bill 65, relating to appointment of a transportation commissioner. Passed, second reading.

The county bill was reported by the committee as a whole, who advised that the same pass with amendments. Ordered typewritten and placed on order of business for today.

The motion, failing to pass over the Governor's veto on the anti-vaccination bill, was reconsidered and the veto overruled.

An Act to provide for a steam railroad from North and South Kona districts. Passed, second reading.

House Bill 85, relating to sale of lotteries.

House Bill 86, to protect the manufacturers of bottles to contain aerated waters, etc., and to amend an Act relating to the committee on public lands and internal improvement.

"SWEETIE" CARVED HIS BETTER HALF

"Sweetie" Smith, a Tennessee negro who recently came to the Islands with a band of laborers destined for the plantations, done cut up his wife, Elmina, with a jack-knife yesterday, and committed suicide, charged with having committed assault and battery with a deadly weapon.

This is the second mix-up "Sweetie" and his wife have had since arriving from Sunny Tennessee. The lady figured prominently in the sheriff's raid on Maui when Bill Hudson and his gun were taken to the lock-up.

Two weeks ago Smith quit the "ole" plantation on Maui, and with his wife, journeyed to Honolulu. They hired a cabin on Queen street, and "Sweetie" went to work down by the docks.

Yesterday morning he arrived home unexpectedly and found cause to repent and his lady for too intimate relations with another of his colored brethren.

Thinking that the case called for quick and decisive action, he pulled out his jack-knife and carved Elmina's better husband was acting altogether too boldly, and went and told the police so, with the result that "Sweetie" was put where the wicked come from troubling.

A few weeks ago, on Maui, Elmina eloped with Bill Hudson, another negro, and the two were pursued by a sheriff's posse. When they were overtaken Hudson fired a gun at the sheriff and is now in jail awaiting trial.

A New Jersey woman who threw a bottle into the sea ten years ago has received an answer to the note enclosed, the answer being sent from a fisherman's wife in Norway.

EXPERIMENT STATION

Jared G. Smith, Special Agent in charge of the Hawaii Experiment Station in this city, will soon begin clearing the land reserved for the experiment station and the foundations of the buildings will be



# ANOTHER VETO COMES

Russel Dispensary Act is Finally Laid Away in its Wind-ing Sheet.

Every seat was taken when the Senate was called to order yesterday morning and the interest of the session centered in the disposal of the Dispensary bill. The Independents were confident at the opening of the session that they would be able to carry the measure by one vote or at worst hold the bill up on a tie. This belief was strengthened after Mr. Paris had spoken; but it was not until the eyes and noses were called, and the Dispensary bill was killed by a vote of eight to seven, that the Independent were alive to the fact that even Paris' desertion to their ranks had not saved them from defeat.

From all that could be learned from the excited remarks of Senators after the adjournment, a different result was looked for, and that the vote on the Dispensary bill in the Senate will influence further action in that body much more than is at present expected, seems probable.

Next to the Dispensary bill in interest was the passage of the minority report against the change of the judicial seat of Maui from Lahaina to Wailuku. Mr. White, who has saved Lahaina in half-a-dozen fights, again returned with honors.

After the reading of the minutes the clerk read a communication from the House announcing that Bill 36 had passed.

Mr. Kanuha reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry recommending \$5,000 for the purchase of certain lands. Report adopted.

Mr. Kalaupokalani reported from the Committee on Municipal Laws recommending that the provision for a municipal government for Honolulu be laid on the table to be taken up with the County bill. The report was adopted.

Mr. White presented a minority report from the Judiciary Committee on Senate bill 55, "An Act to amend sections 31 and 33 of an act entitled 'An Act to reorganize the judicial department,' approved the 25th day of November, 1892, being chapter LVII of the Session Laws of 1892; introduced by Senator J. T. Brown; and bill 70, which was declared to be identical therewith, introduced by Mr. Russel, as follows:

Hon. S. E. Kaine, President of the Senate:

Your judicial committee, to whom was referred Senate Bill 55, relating to "An Act to amend sections 31 and 33 of an act entitled 'An Act to reorganize the judicial department,' approved the 25th day of November, 1892, being chapter LVII of the Session Laws of 1892; introduced by Senator J. T. Brown; and bill 70, relating to the same subject matter as introduced by the Honorable Senator Dr. Russel on April 3, begs leave to report as follows:

Your committee finds that both bills are identical in their construction, and it can be safely remarked that bill No. 70 is a fac simile copy of No. 59, or vice versa, and consequently, the two bills can be treated and reported upon as one bill.

The first amendment in the bill as changing the judicial terms in the First Circuit from the first Mondays of February, May, August and November, to the first Mondays of January, May and September, making the terms of the court instead of four, as the law now directs, your committee thinks that the change is a good one and should be hailed with joy by the people of Oahu, Maui, and the Island of Hawaii, although your committee has not as yet known of any petition from the Island of Oahu in support of this proposed amendment suggested by the Honorable Senators from the Island of Hawaii; and neither has your committee found anything relating to this amendment in the report of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for the years 1898, 1899 and 1900. The second amendment in the bill is to make Wailuku, on the Island of Maui, the one judicial seat of the Circuit Court, and the two terms thereof are to be held there on the first Wednesdays of April and November, and therefore deprives the towns of Lahaina and Wailuku of the benefit of entertaining the local business from the capital of the Territory of Hawaii.

Your committee finds on page 12 of the Chief Justice's report above referred to, the following statement: "But has not the time come when terms should be held in these circuits only at Wailuku and Hilo, respectively, as a saving of time and expense to parties, jurors and witnesses, etc."

The committee submits the following consideration to your honorable body in favor of Lahaina keeping the first seat of justice on the Island of Maui: It must be remembered that the town of Lahaina was the first in time to hold the seat of the Second Judicial Circuit ever since the year 1859 (when the first Circuit Court was codified) and Lahaina had the honor of holding it for a period of forty-two years.

Wailuku, the next seat of justice, as far as the Circuit Court is concerned, has been created only twenty-nine years.

It seems to your committee that the right to hold the first seat of justice on the Island of Maui is vested in the town of Lahaina.

There is in the district of Lahaina the high school of Lahainaluna. Let the first seats of justice and wisdom on the Island of Maui go hand in hand, keeping faces together now and onward. It was at the town of Lahaina in the year 1840 that the first trumpet of liberty was sounded and Lahaina shed throughout the Islands of Hawaii. When the first written constitution, or declaration of rights, was framed, marking a new era in the progress of the Hawaiian nation. It was also there the highest branches of education in the Hawaiian language had been taught by the good old missionary fathers, whose memories are ever fresh in the minds of some of the honorable members now in the Senate and the House of Representatives. Lahaina can be justly called the birth-place of American liberty and freedom, and the home of the best and well educated Hawaiians throughout the whole group from Hawaii to Kauai.

It seems to your committee that on account of good roads from Wailuku to Lahaina, and also from the eastern portion of Maui, under the travel from Wailuku to West Maui or Lahaina less expensive now to parties interested in court matters than they were ten years ago.

# FRUIT FOR THE TALL COCOANUT.



Your committee does not remember at all of seeing a petition from the people of East Maui to the Senate asking for the change as proposed in the bill. Your committee thinks that it is far better not to disturb the present seats of justice on the Island of Maui, and consequently does not recommend the passage of this amendment.

The third, fourth and fifth amendments of section 1 of the bill, and also section 2, amending section 33 of chapter LVIII of the Session Laws of 1892, your committee recommends its passage, with the following amendment to paragraph 3 of section 1, to read as follows:

"In the Second Circuit at Wailuku on the Island of Maui, on the third Wednesday of April, and at Lahaina on the Island of Maui, on the 3d of November."

WILLIAM WHITE.

Mr. Baldwin said the minority report was the same old ghost that had appeared before every legislature for the past twenty years. As far as the Judiciary was concerned it was much better to hold the court at Wailuku. As it was the taxpayers were put to the expense of sending both attorneys and witnesses over the mountain to the "ancient city" and it was a fact that Senator White had been the one man who had defeated repeated bills for the proposed change. This had been going on for years and the people were tired of it, although so far there had been no open protest. It was well known that visitors at Lahaina could not get the necessary accommodations, while at Wailuku there were modern hotels. He was of the opinion that sentiment had much to do with the present bill as it had had to do with those introduced for the past twenty years.

Mr. White said he admitted there was sentiment in the matter and he referred to the report of the minority as a proof of this. He wished to point out that there was sentiment, largely, in all the affairs of life. At the same time Lahaina was a growing city and he wished to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that where there had been two seats there was now a hotel going up, that Lahaina was a city where the light of the sea never falls; that it is a progressive city where the young generation is moving. He pointed out that the transformation of Lahaina was really wonderful and that the place would eventually be the second, if not the first, city on the Island of Maui. The people of Maui had not asked for the proposed change by petition and he was not a poet born or he would sing to the Senate a song on Maui's history, and tell them in verse of the enchanted rock that lay off Lahaina which no strong swimmer had yet reached. He loved poetic lore, but he must depend upon the editorial writers of Honolulu to help him out and preserve Lahaina in its historic beauty—and solitude.

Mr. Baldwin said that he was there to vote for the interests of the whole Island of Maui and it was his belief that Lahaina's interests had been placed foremost for too many years.

Upon vote the minority report was adopted and the bill was set for third reading on Saturday.

Mr. Paris reported from the Public Lands Committee, recommending the tabling of the resolution asking for \$50,000 for a boulevard in Honolulu and the same amount for a Hilo boulevard, laid on the table to come up with the Appropriation bill.

Under suspension of the rules Mr. Brown read the bill of which he gave notice the previous day relating to Commissioners of Deeds for Hawaii on the mainland and in foreign countries. The bill was read a first time by title.

Under suspension of the rules Mr. Nakagami presented an Act creating a third circuit judge for the First Judicial Circuit, Territory of Hawaii. The bill was passed first reading, without printing and was set for second reading tomorrow (today).

Under unfinished business the Dispensary bill was taken up and considerable discussion took place on the motion of Mr. Kanuha to lay Senator Brown's resolution on the table.

Mr. Paris said that he wished to define his position which he did by saying it was right or just for Senators to obstruct or amend a bill as to make it imperative and eventually to kill it. He believed that as delegates of the people they were there to act for the welfare of the country and themselves.

The President ruled that Mr. Kanuha's motion to lay on the table was out of order and upon appeal the President was sustained by a vote of ten to four.

The ayes and noes were then called for with the following result:

Ayes—Achi, Baldwin, C. Brown, J. T. Brown, G. R. Carter, Clarence Crabbe, Kaine and Wm. White—8.  
Noes—Kahiliua, Kalaupokalani, Kanuha, Kuali, Nakagami, Paris and Russel—7.

After the vote an adjournment was taken until two o'clock.

## APFTERNOON SESSION.

The committee reported on Senate bill 77 to amend the Food law as follows:

over and spoke hurriedly to Senator Paris who had just taken his seat.)

Mr. Kanuha said that under the organic law there was nothing to bar any member from bringing in any bill in favor of the people, or one like the present Dispensary bill. He wished to say this much that he did not believe

Your special committee to whom was referred Senate Bill 77, being "An Act to amend Act 34 of the Session Laws of 1898, to provide against the adulteration of food and drugs," begs leave to report that they have had the same under consideration.

The Act was presented by the committee on food adulterations, and was suggested to them by the Inspector appointed under the Act above named, and is on a line with his experience of the work of said Act, and what he has found to be necessary for the perfect protection against adulterations.

Your committee recommends that all that portion of the Act after the words "He it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii" to section 1 be eliminated.

Your committee also recommends that a new section be inserted, to be known as section 12, which shall read as follows:

"Section 12—This Act shall take effect after its approval.  
Your committee also recommends that a new title to the bill be given, which will read as follows:

"An Act to provide against the adulteration of food and drugs in the Territory of Hawaii."

With these amendments your committee recommends that the bill pass.

On motion of Mr. Carter, who spoke in favor thereof, the report of the committee was adopted and the bill passed second reading.

In supporting the motion Mr. Carter said that the present Food law was passed experimentally and that no standard for the fate in milk had been fixed because it had been understood that the Board of Health was to fix this point by a regulation. This had never been done and there was no standard adopted. In all the States where there was a law the standard was set at from 12 to 14.50, but owing to the claims of dairymen here the standard had been lowered to 11.50. This had been done to give the milkmen of Oahu a chance to come up to a better standard which was greatly needed, if Hawaii was to keep up to the progress of the world.

The matter of the Governor's appointments was taken up and deferred until Friday and Saturday next.

Senate bill 19 was deferred until next Monday.

Senate bill 84 relating to an electric railway for Hilo was read by title and referred to committee.

Shortly before 3 o'clock the following message on the vaccination bill was received from Governor Dole:

To the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

The bill entitled "An Act to repeal sections 922 and 923, and the second paragraph of section 924, part V of chapter 39 of the Revised Laws as compiled in 1897, relating to vaccination," has had my consideration, and I am unable to approve it, and herewith return the same without my signature.

My objections to the bill are as follows:

The repeal of the sections referred to leaves the law in regard to vaccination without the means of enforcement.

While there is a considerable number of medical men who are in favor of vaccination, there is no doubt that the great majority of the profession rely upon it as a scientific method of preventing the disease of smallpox; notwithstanding this there is a prejudice among some people against the operation which will prevent many from availing themselves of this precautionary measure were there no penalty attached to a failure to do so.

The importance of vaccination as a preventive against smallpox has been unanimously affirmed by the members of the Hawaiian Medical Society at a recent meeting held for the purpose of discussing the question raised by the passage of the bill now under discussion.

Placed as we are in the midst of the Pacific Ocean, a port of call from the Mainland and from ports of China, Japan and the Australian colonies, we are constantly exposed to the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases from these ports; for this reason it is necessary for us to exercise every care, and to take every precaution against the introduction of any of these diseases into these Islands. It is a matter of congratulation that at the present time we have the assurance that at least our children and young people have been subjected to vaccination, thereby reducing the danger which might arise should smallpox be introduced here.

We should, however, fear for the future, and prevent the possibility of a recurrence of those terrible disasters which have visited our country, more particularly in the years 1851 and 1881, when large numbers of our native born succumbed to this terrible disease.

I deem the several amendments to be inconsistent with the public interest.

SANFORD B. DOLE.

Executive Chamber, April 17, 1901.

On motion of Mr. Kalaupokalani the message was set for consideration tomorrow (today).

day of the session, W. C. ACHI, April 17, 1901.  
The Senate adjourned until 10 a. m. today.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE

Committee of the Whole Considers Sections of County Bill.

Forty-sixth Day — Ninety-six bills introduced; fifteen submitted for Governor's signature.

The House, or rather the native portion of it, was still agitated over the veto on the dog tax, when they convened yesterday morning. The lethargy induced by the shock had passed away in the night, leaving a determination to do something for the doggies before the morning was over.

The "something" took the shape of a vigorous endeavor to pass the bill over the Governor's veto, an attempt which came within an ace of winning. The necessary number of votes required to pass the veto was twenty, and the ballot showed a result of nineteen in the affirmative and eight noes.

The Attorney General's reply to the House inquiry as to the status of the Organic Act on lotteries was read, the answer being as follows:

"A lottery is any scheme for the disposal or distribution of property by chance among persons who have paid or promised to pay any valuable consideration for the chance of obtaining such property or a portion of it, or for any share or any interest in such property upon any agreement, understanding or expectation that it is to be distributed or disposed of by lot or chance, whether called lottery, raffle, che fa, pakapio, gift enterprise, or by whatever name the same may be known."

This definition, taken from the statutes of California, is, to all intents and purposes, the common law definition. The provision in the Organic Act, referred to, includes all gambling schemes, whatever they may be called, whether church fishponds or the Louisiana lottery, which are essentially based on payments of money or on other valuable considerations, for the chance of prizes by distribution. All enterprises of this character are lotteries. Forms of gambling which do not have these characteristics, are not lotteries."

The message was tabled. The remainder of the correspondence between the High Sheriff and the Hilo deputies, relative to the Judge Manne matter was received and tabled for later consideration.

The fire claim bill was passed on its third reading.

The House bill changing the taxable value of property from \$300 to \$1,000, came victoriously through its third reading, passing by an almost unanimous vote.

The bill providing for the auditing of public accounts and the disbursement of public moneys, met with an oratorical outburst from Kanoho in opposition to the measure. Much to the honor of Representative's charge his sonorous and unpunctuated outpour of vowel sounds, and his most emphatic gestures, failed to convince the House at large that his opinions were correct. The bill, once number 12, passed every vote every time against the majority, is now reduced in numbers. They still, however, on every ballot mutely display the sign that "we are seven."

The bill passed by a vote of 23-7.

House Bill 23, providing for a tax of 2 per cent on all incomes exceeding \$1,000 was read, section by section, in the second time. A motion being made to refer the bill to committee, it was referred to the Judiciary and Taxation committees protested against being burdened with more work than they already had on hand.

Makekau, Dickey and Makainai were finally appointed to a committee to whom the bill was referred.

House Bill 7, relative to the placing of electric wires under ground, came up for its second reading. The report of the committee recommended its passage of the bill with some slight amendments.

Emmeluth, who has "Bellmanist" ideas on the fitting of the city with conduits for wires, etc., thought that the measure was his victory, and proceeded to voice his belief in force. The honorable member pounced upon his desk with his fist and talk of the voice and the wishes of people.

As House Bill 93 had just passed its third reading with bills 72 and 73, and while this was number 7, and only to its second reading, the charge of railroad the measure seemed so what irrelevant.

Emmeluth further insinuated that the bill was being introduced to rush through to further the interest of the Hawaiian Electric Company's sentence, and that it was a device to prevent the payment of the fine provided.

Makekau wanted to know what it meant, and an explanation followed. The amendment was carried, and Kekau made a further discovery, to effect that he had voted without knowing what he was doing.

Mossman made a motion, which carried, to reduce the fine from \$100 to \$50.

Makekau then asked for a reconsideration, and the imprisonment of was replaced.

An attempt to amend the county provisions of the bill, which was carried, but afterwards reconsidered, brought the bond back to the original amount of \$1,000.

The committee then took a recess until 7:30 this evening.

Akima resuming the chair, adjourned the House without reading the error's message, which was vetoed on the vaccination bill as in the Senate yesterday.

The committee held an informal meeting last evening, and went through a considerable portion of the bill.

BUSINESS DONE.

Hoogs, the introducer of the bill, took up the matter and replied some heat to an every occasion which he had met his "great and friend McCandless," that gentleman had shown his opposition to the bill, which alone should be enough to run the bill through. Hearty greeted these remarks, and the gentlemen glowered at each other subsided. The committee report adopted.

Three acts: (1) to claim damages persons imprisoned in 1895; (2) to repeal certain laws relative to the power, and (3) relative to the driving, passed their third time. The House then went into a recess of the whole, with Dickey as off and smoking was the order day. Gillilan sent a generous of cigars over to the press table. (Continued on Page 9.)







## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

## ARRIVED AT HONOLULU

Tuesday, April 16.  
U. S. A. T. Astor, 9 days from San Francisco, with passengers and mail for Manila.

Wednesday, April 17.  
Am. Mail, Boston, 11 days from San Francisco.

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## HAWAIIAN QUESTION IS TAKEN UP BY EXPERTS

The Public Lands of Hawaii—How Can They Be Disposed of in Small Lots?—This is the question which is being taken up by experts. The Public Lands of Hawaii are being taken up by experts. The Public Lands of Hawaii are being taken up by experts.

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that it would be shared by people of large means, on the subjects of promoting the health and happiness of manual laborers, and of dignifying labor of the land. It is not by patronizing or pauperizing people that good is done. It is by showing and doing things which make them feel that they are sharers in our common humanity.

The co-operative system of labor has undoubtedly some good things in it, which are practical and wise. On the large plantations, where the inducements for permanent residence, by making homes which are sanitary and attractive, would in many cases find quick appreciation and response. But all these, and many other like things, will be done voluntarily in order to be effective.

All this means that I see no complicity in the present situation of the people of Hawaii. Those are the people who are doing the work.

The Menace of Excessive Accumulations of Wealth in Individuals and in Corporations. That is another story. Carnegie, as well as Debs, has tackled the problem. The best thinkers of the age are working over it. The honorable Charles R. Smith, of New York, has written a book upon it. In his own way, solving it, by helping in the making of Hawaii of homes for others. And not a few are seeking a similar solution. Two or three women in Waikuku in their settlement work are doing more in the same direction than all the agitators in Chicago or New York. Those are the people, if any, to be envied, who have the ability or capacity for sympathy with others, and who do not (as I am now doing) take it out in talk. The problem, however, will yet be solved, and not by a cataclysm. ALFRED S. HARTWELL.

April 17, 1901.

ALLAN HERBERT'S VIEWS.

Editor Advertiser: Now that we have read Smith with us to establish an extreme, we have read Herbert to establish an extreme. It is of importance that we should find suitable and available land to plant there cabbages and turnips; or to put our landless people in possession of their legitimate rights.

Small holdings of land for horticulture, viticulture and agriculture is certainly a good thing, and one that we in Hawaii should be interested in, and upon which the future of this island depends if we desire Statehood.

Were I not from habit of writing and writing for the press and public, I might do myself and the subject justice; but this is a subject that would almost make me dumb.

I shall therefore have to content myself with stating a few facts as they have come under our observation. In calling public attention to this home-stead matter I desire that it should be known that I have no private aims to be achieved thereby, nor do I have any ulterior motives, and I have passed three or four years and am amply provided for. My only object is to do what little good I can on my way. I am particularly anxious to do what little good I can for the natives. I have nothing but the kindest of feelings for the natives, and during the thirty years I have lived among them.

I have for all these years taken a lively, and I hope practical, interest both as a citizen and as Government Commissioner in the welfare of the people, and have introduced and cultivated tropical trees and plants in ample variety. I have worked to improve and conserve the natural forest and streams of these islands. Having labored for years in this matter, I naturally protest against the wanton destruction of our forest by fire, and the indiscriminate muzzling of cattle.

I desire to make more appeal to our people and Legislature—one more cry in the wilderness for if something is not done at once to preserve the small remnants of our once beautiful and noble forest, it will not be long before it will share the same fate as the once natives who once lived in the fertile valleys and on the slopes of the mountains.

I have been a successful cultivator of the soil in these islands for the past twenty-five years, and, having had long and opportunity for extended personal observation as well as my enthusiastic belief in the subject itself, which has led me to believe in the value of our native forests, I may also be permitted to say that I am quite familiar with almost every tract of Government land on the islands, and will from time to time try to describe them, their location, climatic conditions and their suitability for various products.

Waianae District, Oahu.—We have three tracts of Government or crown lands containing an area of 41,435 acres, one of these tracts called "Lualualei," contains an area of 14,772 acres. The present lease expires in August, 1901, or in less than four months.

As the present lease has less than three years to run, and there can be no injustice in having this land divided up into small holdings for our homeless people.

This tract, without exception, is one of the most valuable of Government lands on Oahu, and is well adapted for richness and fertility of soil. Ten thousand acres of this land should be reserved by our present Legislature as a Government forest reservation, and the other 4,772 acres divided up into small homesteads of from ten to twenty-five acres each. On the remaining portions would grow almost anything. Surface water can be had now that the small gasoline engine is so inexpensive and light, and the addition of water on the Kawa side and a line of water on the sea of five and one-half miles. The railroad, Government wagon road and telephone line run through this land. It is one hour or less from Honolulu by rail; the sea bathing is grand. We have hundred thousand coconut trees could be planted in the sand on the sea side of the railroad, which could produce in six years. It is such a pity that the present Government on Oahu reserves from his coconuts at five years old. The story is that it is planted with wheat, and other things.

I have no time or space to describe the other tract, but it is hoped that enough has been said to form an intelligent interest. What a country Waianae would make. If Waianae has a population of say 100, on 140 acres, Waianae could easily have a larger white population than Honolulu.

It was the writer's good fortune to

## ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL Baking Powder Co., NEW YORK.

to spend a few days with Harry von Holt at Lualualei in the Waianae hills, above Ewa mill, at an elevation of about 2,300 feet. Von Holt has a comfortable little lodge and about 1,000 acres of the land well fenced. Imagine my delight when in our wanderings on this inclosure out of the reach of cattle and horses, we found hundreds of young sandalwood, koa, lehua and other valuable native trees springing up and some of them as tall as one year's growth as "Norris" walking-stick. This land adjoins the 14,772 acres of Lualualei and Nanakuli. (To be continued.)

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

April 9, No. 538—Kaneohe Ranch Co. et al. to M. E. Foster; all interest in ahupua'a of Kaneohe, Koolaula, Oahu. Consideration \$11,537.

No. 539—E. K. Nahaolele and husband to H. A. Heen; portion of ap. 1 (750 square feet), of R. P. 185, kul. 625, Kamakela, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

No. 540—J. P. Mendonca and wife to M. E. Foster; interest in ahupua'a of Kaneohe, Koolaula, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

No. 541—Kama I to M. Walwaale; interest in R. P. 515, kul. 1122, Kumu, Waiehu, Maui. Consideration \$75.

No. 542—T. O. Oahu College to V. S. Balfanz; lot 2 (15,000 square feet), block 2, College Hill, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1,200.

No. 543—L. Keenau to J. P. Kekoa; ap. 2 (5.09 acres), of R. P. 264, Pukulu, Hana, Maui. Consideration \$1.

No. 544—T. O. Oahu College to G. F. Horton; lots 6 and 7 (2,700.55 square feet), block 2, lot 4 (5,000 square feet), block 15, College Hill, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1,700.

No. 545—A. Techea and wife to M. Fratas; piece of lot 35 (5 acres), Grant 420, Ahualoa, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration \$1.

No. 546—H. A. Lindley to E. C. Greenwell; Grant 154 (385 acres), Grant 148, Keopuka; R. P. 534, kul. 941, ap. 1, (12-100 acres), Kealahou, South Kona, Hawaii. Consideration \$3,600.

April 10, No. 547—W. C. Achi and wife to M. de Costa; lots 6 and 7, 10,000 square feet, block 4, Kaula tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$400.

No. 548—W. C. Achi and wife to Ida Starat; piece land (10,500 square feet), Punahoa, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1,500.

No. 549—N. S. Sachs and wife to W. F. Horton; lots 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

## WHITNEY &amp; MARSH, LTD. WHITNEY &amp; MARSH, LTD.

## Clearing the Odds and Ends

When after a month's big business a store finds that it has accumulated a stock of odds and ends, it sometimes requires heroic measures to clear them all away. Heretofore measures have been resorted to here this week to clear away the odds and ends of the largest store's business we ever did. We have taken the price-knife and stamped the prices down to the amazing value which you see below. What is more, although the goods are odds and ends we guarantee the value and will send your money back if you are not satisfied.

WHITE SHIRTS—50c. Black white and colored, all of them have been a dollar or more; many as high as \$2.00. We will send one of them postpaid to any address on